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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
<b>Editorial:</b>	
Two Kinds of Rubber Planting.....	255
Rubber Clubs and Associations.....	256
Rubber and Counterfeit Money.....	256
A Confusion of Names.....	256
<b>Annual Meeting of the New England Rubber Club.....</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>The Rubber Sundries Men Dinner.....</b>	<b>258</b>
[With Portrait of George F. Hodgman.]	
<b>The South American "Caucho" Tree Identified.....Ernest Ute</b>	<b>259</b>
[With 1 Illustration.]	
<b>Jottings by an American in Europe—I.....A. M. Stickney</b>	<b>261</b>
[Finds that Americans are Extravagant. Importance of the Chemist in the German Factory. The Harburg and Vienna India-Rubber Works and Manager Hoff. The New Substance Galalith.]	
<b>The India-Rubber Trade in Great Britain Our Regular Correspondent</b>	<b>263</b>
[Revival in the Waterproofing Branch. Serious Fires in Rubber Works. Molybdenum Blue. Profts of Rubber Cultivation. Motor Tire Notes. A Waste Rubber Reminiscence. Banana Rubber.]	
<b>Mechanical Rubber Manufacturers' Dinner.....</b>	<b>265</b>
[With Portrait of Commodore E. C. Benedict.]	
<b>Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.'s Report ..</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Valve and Ring Cutting Machinery.....</b>	<b>268</b>
[With 2 Illustrations.]	
<b>The Leyland Works and Its Manager ..</b>	<b>269</b>
[With Portrait of James E. Baxter.]	
<b>New Goods and Specialties in Rubber.....</b>	<b>270</b>
[The Goodrich Tennis Ball. Davol's Whirlpool Spray Syringe—No. 213. Three Hose Novelties. A New Ladies' Rubber Heel. Hodgman's "Duplex" Folding Bath Tubs. Baldwin Pneumatic Tire Alarm. "Dialite" Matting and Treads. "Nota-Seam" Gas and Air Balloon. The Bryant Automobile Rim. The "Squeezit." A Revolution in Water Bottles.]	
[With 21 Illustrations.]	
<b>Commercial Motor Vehicles.....</b>	<b>272</b>
<b>Recent Rubber Patents.....</b>	<b>273</b>
[American, British, German, French.]	
[With 9 Illustrations.]	
<b>The Rubber Planting Interest.....</b>	<b>275</b>
[An American on Ceylon Rubber. A Test of Ceylon Rubber. Ceylon and Malay States Notes. Planting in Southern India. The Nahiku Rubber Co. Coliseo Sugar Plantation Co. Tehuantepec Rubber Culture Co.]	
<b>The Latest Rubber "Get Rich Quick" Scheme ..</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Troubles of the Ubero Plantation Co ..</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
New Trade Publications.....	254
Exploitation of Guayule.....	258
Some Wants of the Trade.....	260
Rubber From the Rocky Mountains.....	262
Under the Ban of the Law.....	264
Remarkable Service of a Rubber Belt.....H. W. M.	266
Sales of Second Hand Tires.....	266
India Rubber Goods in Commerce.....	268
Sir Thomas Lipton on Rubber.....	268
Dr. C. O. Weber and Synthetic Rubber.....	281
Rubber Notes from Europe.....	281
<b>News of the American Rubber Trade.....</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>Review of the Grade Rubber Market.....</b>	<b>287</b>

## TWO KINDS OF RUBBER PLANTING.

THE rubber planting that THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD has persistently sought to promote, for the past fifteen years, is the planting of rubber trees under proper conditions, with a view to the commercial production of rubber. Such planting seems bound to extend, for a long time to come, with ample returns for those who pursue the business intelligently. But this does not apply to the planting of rubber on paper—primarily for the benefit of promoters—a business which this Journal has sought to discourage quite as earnestly as it has tried to promote honest cultural propositions.

Just how much such fiascos as that of the Ubero companies, reported elsewhere in this paper, will damage legitimate business none can tell, but that the exposé is injuring rubber planting as a whole, particularly in Mexico, cannot be doubted. Were it not for the incontestable evidence in the Far East that cultivated rubber is a most profitable crop, the outlook to-day would be dark. Not that the grossest mismanagement of any individual concern can permanently injure sound propositions, or prove a bar to progress, but it may handicap those who, under adverse circumstances, are honestly struggling toward success. There is but one thing for the rubber planter in the southern countries to do, and that is to produce rubber and get it out in such shape and with such records of cost, down to the last penny, that his proposition is proved beyond cavil.

What of the six and seven year old *Castilloas* that are now in existence all through Mexico? There are thousands of them. If the planters know their business they should produce at least a half pound a tree per year, of good clean marketable rubber. Where is it? The planters owe it to the public to make prompt answer—and the best is to give it in the form of rubber.

## RUBBER CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

ALMOST from the beginning of the rubber industry there have been business associations in it, for one purpose or another, but chiefly for the regulation of prices. While the Goodyear patents were in force and the various manufacturing companies were licensees, price regulation was an exceedingly easy thing. Then too, shortly after the expiration of the patents it was not difficult to get together somewhat along former lines. In time, however, when competition became severe, when new concerns were crowding into the field, it became more difficult.

Nevertheless, the spirit of association continued, and it is only necessary to recall the old Gossamer Association, the Carriage Cloth Association, and indeed, the memory of even the younger manufacturers will bring up gatherings for the prevention of price cutting in almost all of the varied lines that go to make up the rubber industry. It is a sorry statement to make, but nearly every rubber association was short lived, and terminated very suddenly by the withdrawal of certain firms who believed that they played the game fairly while others did not.

At the present time there are in existence several India-

rubber associations. Notably among these are the British and German, and in our own country the Mechanical Rubber Manufacturers' Association, the Rubber Sundries Manufacturers' Association, and the New England Rubber Club. Of these the oldest, most prosperous, and most catholic by far is the last named organization. It has just completed the fifth year of its existence, and a review of its history and what it has accomplished is therefore timely.

To begin with, the Club is wholly and frankly a social organization, admitting all interested in rubber manufacture in New England as resident members, and those equally interested outside of New England, as associate members. With small annual dues, no salaried officers, and a committee organization that for effective work is ideal. The Club now has a membership of over 200, and is without doubt the best known trade club in the United States. This latter fact is due to the public dinners that it gives every year, which have called out some of the most distinguished men in public life, together with an originality in its entertainments that has appealed to the newspapers, and even to the foreign press to such an extent that the organization has been remarkably well advertised. A typical instance of knowledge of its existence on the other side of the water may be cited in the request of the librarian of the British Museum for a copy of a special original menu for addition to the collection of gastronomic literature gathered in that institution.

The value of the New England Rubber Club has lain chiefly in the fact that it has brought the whole New England trade closely together under circumstances where commercial differences were perforce laid aside and business rivals became for the moment, at least, friends. With its record of five successful years behind it and its ambitions for even greater usefulness in future, the Club may indeed be proud of the respect with which the trade regards it and may well believe itself a necessary and permanent organization.

#### RUBBER AND COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

**L**IGHT is dawning on another mystery. We have wondered what became of the enormous outturn of products of "rabbit weed," under the operation of the numerous million dollar companies in Colorado. No rubber manufacturer has been able to supply any information upon the subject. But in a booklet issued by one of the big Colorado "rubber companies" to interest investors we read:

*Fourth.* The pulp left over after the rubber is extracted makes the finest kind of bank note paper, owing to the fact that it still contains enough rubber to give it the required strength and durability. This being the case it will naturally make another source of revenue to the company.

We seriously doubt if the United States government buys "rabbit weed" pulp for making bank notes. Hence a dark suspicion already breathed in these pages may yet prove well founded. We wrote in our issue of last January (page 126):

In response to many inquiries received by THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD as to the product of the plant above referred to ["rabbit weed"], it may be said here that the specimen photographed for the accompanying illustration would appear to be equally fitted to yield rubber or gooseberry wine or counterfeit money.

The closing expression in the above paragraph has been ridiculed in letters received at this office, but ridicule is not always argument. The attention of the treasury secret service is herewith invited to the fact that some of these ostensible makers of counterfeit rubber in Colorado may be in reality turning out counterfeit bank notes.

#### A CONFUSION OF NAMES.

**T**HE *Tropical News* (Boston) prints the following item in its March issue:

Hacienda "La Esperanza," Tierra Blanca, Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Private estate George C. Pearson, Editor INDIA RUBBER WORLD. Had in June, 1902, 50,000 rubber trees four years old, 100,000 ditto three years old; 200,000, two years old. Had tapped older trees, experimentally, with satisfactory results.

Lest the error contained in the foregoing be regarded as the truth, the Editor of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD is constrained to state that he owns no private estate in Mexico, and that he is not George C. Pearson—the Editor of *The Tropical News* having confused two not altogether similar names.

#### NEW TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

**E**UREKA FIRE HOSE CO. (New York) have issued a General Catalogue of Fire Hose and Supplies for railways, steamships, wharfs, factories, hotels, public institutions, etc., which brings up to date the list of their products, which is constantly becoming more extensive in view of the increasing demand for hose for special situations apart from fire department use. This catalogue has been issued in the "loose leaf form," such as has been adopted by the Southern Supply and Machinery Dealers' Association. The company request mention of the fact that copies of this catalogue are obtainable at their principal office in New York, or at any of their branch offices. [7"×8½". 40 leaves.]

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO. (Akron, Ohio) have issued "The Goodrich Handbook of Lawn Tennis for 1905," which embraces, in addition to rules for playing, which are rendered more practical by a number of illustrations of players in position, a record of championship games in United States. The book also describes the new "Goodrich" tennis ball. [4½"×6½". 104 pages.]

GEORGE BORGFELDT & CO. (New York), who include a variety of rubber goods among the lines which they import, issue a readable monthly publication, intended to interest buyers for the retail trade, under the title *Suggestions*, the April number of which is attractive in appearance and interesting as reading matter, though this number is not devoted to rubber goods. [5¾"×7¾". 16 pages.]

#### ALSO RECEIVED.

SPRAGUE Electric Co., New York.—Flexible Steel-Armored Hose. 8 pages.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, New Jersey.—Pencil Geography, Designed for Boys and Girls of All Ages.

The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., Chicago.—The "W. & B." Rubber Horse Shoe. 4 pages.

Flemish Art Co., No 45 West Twenty-first street, New York.—Illustrated Catalogue No. 3. Pyrographic Novelties [including rubber bulbs and tubing]. 44 pages.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. (Akron, Ohio).—[Booklet describing the varied uses of the Firestone "side wire" tire in St. Louis during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at which a Gold Medal was awarded for it.] 16 pages.

The Ohio Rubber Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—The Cable Trace. 8 pages.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND RUBBER CLUB.

THE annual meeting of the New England Rubber Club, adjourned from Monday, April 17, was held in the Assembly room of the American House (Boston) on the evening of April 25. There were about 100 present, when Treasurer George P. Whitmore called the meeting to order and proposed that the honorary vice president, Augustus O. Bourn, take the chair, as both the president and vice president were absent. The first business was the reading of the secretary's report by the assistant secretary, E. E. Wadbrook.

## THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND RUBBER CLUB: The last annual meeting of our Club was held at the quarters of the Massachusetts Automobile Club, Boylston street, Boston, when the officers who have served you during the past year were unanimously elected. Following the election of officers was a Smoke Talk, illustrated by stereopticon views, the whole being descriptive of a journey to the great planting districts in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States.

Our next gathering was at the Country Club, Brookline, the occasion being our regular Midsummer Outing. This function was in every way on a par with those that had preceded it, and may well be called one of our most successful outings.

In the fall the Club treasury being low and the Editor of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD having a story of experiences in Panama weighing heavily on his mind, he was invited to appear before the Club at the assembly room in the American House and ease himself of his accumulation of experiences and adventures. This also took the form of a Smoke Talk, and as the cigars were particularly good, the audience appeared to enjoy the entertainment.

The Midwinter Dinner, occurring in February and held at Young's Hotel, was one of the most successful that the Club has ever given. The guests of honor were Ex-Secretary John D. Long and Colonel Samuel P. Colt, and the addresses of these distinguished gentlemen, together with those of other speakers, will long be remembered by the largest gathering, with one exception, that our Club has ever brought out.

At our last annual meeting we felicitated ourselves on our membership of 179. We have new cause for congratulation in that we have now 210 members.

During the year past the Club has suffered untold loss through the deaths of Hon. E. S. Converse, George A. Alden, Dr. Carl Otto Weber, and Mr. A. H. Yeomans, men whose places can never be filled, but whose names on the roll of our organization are in themselves a precious legacy.

Two most important suggestions regarding the future usefulness of the Club developed during our last midwinter dinner, and it is to be hoped that during the present year something tangible may come of them. The first of these, from the lips of Ex-Secretary Long, was to the effect that some suitable memorial to Charles Goodyear should be undertaken by just such an organization as the New England Rubber Club. The other, from our absent president, the Hon. L. D. Apsley, that the New England Rubber Club appoint a committee of five and invite each of the other forty trade organizations in Massachusetts to do the same, forming a committee of 200 to come together, discuss important questions and to report back for unanimous action on the part of the clubs that they represent.

As this meeting comes on the fifth anniversary of the existence of the Club, we may well congratulate ourselves on its progress and permanence. That the Club is a great success goes without saying. That it has brought together the whole New England trade, notably promoted a spirit of friendliness, and incidentally spent some \$9000 for which double that value has been received, is a not unworthy record, nor is it too much to hope that the next five years of the life of the Society will show an equal if not greater measure of growth and usefulness.

HENRY C. PEARSON, Secretary.

The report of the treasurer followed after which, J. Frank Dunbar on behalf of the Auditing committee, certified to the correctness of the report.

## THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.	
Bank Balance April 18, 1904	\$ 704.04
From Members for Initiation	\$ 145.00
From Members for Dues	966.66
From Members for Dinners	1,021.47
Total	\$2,837.17
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Dinners, etc.	\$1,433.29
Flowers	113.55
Music and Entertainment	298.38
Prizes, Sporting Goods, etc.	31.10
Printing, Postage, etc.	275.54
Refund Members on Dinner Tickets	12.00
Bank Balance and Cash on Hand April 18, 1905.	673.31
Total	\$2,837.17

GEORGE P. WHITMORE,

Treasurer.

The next business was the election of officers. The chairman, in bringing this business to the attention of the Club, stated that the present officers had been asked to serve for another year, and all had signified their willingness to do so with the exception of the Hon. L. D. Apsley, who declined reelection because of the constantly increasing pressure of his business. The following ticket was then unanimously elected:

## OFFICERS.

President—JOHN H. FLINT.  
 Vice President—ARTHUR W. STEDMAN.  
 Treasurer—GEORGE P. WHITMORE.  
 Secretary—HENRY C. PEARSON.  
 Assistant Secretary—ELSTON E. WADBROOK.  
 Honorary Vice Presidents—Augustus O. Bourn, Robert D. Evans, James Bennett Forsyth, George H. Hood, Henry C. Morse, L. Dewart Apsley.  
 Directors—Costello C. Converse, Joseph Davol, A. M. Paul, E. S. Williams, Arthur W. Clapp, Frank L. Locke.

The Smoke Talk which followed was a further story of tropical travel by the Editor of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, the subject being a trip to Columbia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. The speaker had on that journey as traveling companions, Mr. C. H. Arnold and Mr. A. F. Townsend, both well known in the rubber trade. As the story will be told in detail, with many illustrations, in later issues of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, it is not necessary here to do more than say its relation proved it to be most interesting, and incidentally that the speaker's companions were of just the sort to make a journey to the tropics exceedingly entertaining and enjoyable.

After the conclusion of the lecture a colation was served and the members and guests spent an hour in an informal social. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held directly after the Smoke Talk at which the following committees were appointed:

Dinner—Frederick H. Jones (chairman), Ira F. Burnham, William H. Keyes, G. E. B. Putnam, Eugene H. Clapp.  
 Entertainment—R. L. Rice (chairman), E. E. Fay, J. Frank Dunbar, George H. Mayo, W. M. Farwell.  
 Auditing—George P. Eustis, J. Frank Dunbar.  
 Sports—W. E. Barker (chairman), Fred T. Ryder, R. L. Chipman, F. D. Balderston, James H. Learned.  
 Resolutions—The officers of the Club, *ex officio*.

The secretary, treasurer, and assistant secretary, are *ex officio* members of the Dinner, Entertainment, and Sports committees.



## THE RUBBER SUNDRIES MEN DINE.

VERY select and exclusive is the Rubber Sundries Manufacturers' Association, and in the past no one not a member has been bidden to its annual banquets. This year, however, an exception was made, and Colonel Samuel P. Colt and Henry C. Pearson were invited as guests of honor at the banquet on the evening of April 12, in New York. The former was unable to be present, but the Editor of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD got there early and staid until the last gun was fired. A business meeting of the Association was held at the Hotel Astor in the afternoon, when the following officers were elected:

*President*—GEORGE F. HODGMAN, Hodgman Rubber Co., New York.  
*Vice President*—H. E. RAYMOND, The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron.  
*Treasurer*—F. H. JONES, Tyer Rubber Co., Boston.  
*Secretary*—E. E. HUBER, Eberhard Faber, New York.

At 7 o'clock the company gathered at Delmonico's, and were ushered into the "red room," where the banquet was given. One half of the great room was occupied by a magnificent round table, on which covers were laid for forty. This table, its center a mass of primroses, shot through with tiny electric lights, its circumference fringed with bouquets of roses, was a veritable artistic triumph. The menu, bound in a dainty white fabric, decorated by hand with narcissis and roses, in each case was lettered in gold with the name of the guest before whom it was placed.

After the coffee the newly elected president, Mr. George F. Hodgman, rose and paid a graceful tribute to Mr. Joseph Davol, the former incumbent of the office, and then introduced Mr. H. E. Raymond as toastmaster for the evening. The latter took hold of the business in hand, in characteristic breezy fashion, by introducing the Editor of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, as a rubber man whose hand stretched around the world in search of rubber.

The speaker gave twenty minutes to a review of matters in which the Sundries men are vitally interested, and was followed by Messrs. H. H. Shepard (the for-

session of the tiny stage at the other end of the room and showed a marvelous series of coin and card tricks. He was followed by an artist in crayons who did wonders with a few sweeping strokes. One of his hits was a ten second sketch of the late Hon. E. S. Converse. He was also a rare imitator and ventriloquist, and free from the cheap stage tricks that that sort of artist usually effects. Then came a young Irish-American who told a series of "Hogan" stories in dialect that brought down the house.

The trend of thought of those present was trade unity, with an occasional reference to the high price of crude rubber, well illustrated by the accompanying illustration that adorned the dainty box in which the ice cream was served.

Those present at the banquet were:

G. F. Hodgman.	Herbert V. Hardman.	F. A. Hodgman.
H. C. Pearson.	F. C. H. Hardman.	A. W. Warren.
R. H. Pease.	James A. Murrey.	H. C. Burton.
S. T. Hodgman.	E. E. Menges.	Weldon Roberts.
R. H. Pease, Jr.	R. A. Kincaid.	E. E. Huber.
J. A. Ackerman.	W. D. Shattuck.	E. Faber.
J. H. C. Richmond.	W. G. Brewer.	J. H. Flint.
W. L. Pitcher.	F. L. Williams.	W. N. Lockwood.
James Hardman, Jr.	F. H. Jones.	G. B. Hodgman.
	J. Harry Hardman.	H. D. Archer.
	H. H. Shepard.	F. W. Stewart.
	R. G. Lockwood.	H. E. Raymond.
	C. Van Vliet.	J. M. Kelley.

Edgar Park.



GEORGE F. HODGMAN.

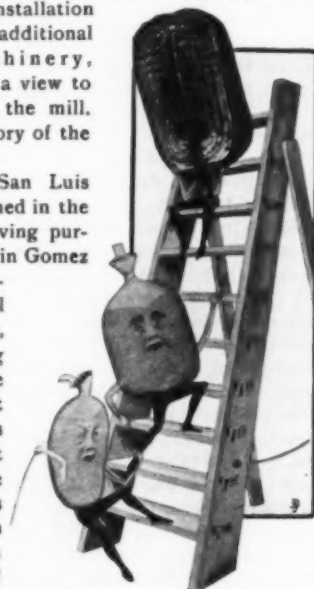
mer vice president) Frederick H. Jones, H. C. Burton, E. E. Menges, and W. H. Lockwood.

The speeches were excellent, were enlivened by good stories, and had an excellent setting in the bright introductions and witty comments of the toastmaster. So good indeed were some of the things said that the unwritten rule of the Association ought really to be broken and the trade as a whole allowed to read, if not to listen, to them.

The speaking being over, a good looking young man took pos-

doubling the capacity of the mill. Mr. Fritz is writing a history of the Guayule interest.

Oton Katterfeldt, of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, is mentioned in the *Torreón Enterprise* as having purchased and paid for land in Gomez Palacio, in the state of Durango, on which he will build, at his own expense, a factory for obtaining rubber from the Guayule plant. It is stated that machinery for the works has been bought, and that Mr. Katterfeldt owns ample capital for carrying out his plans. Gomez Palacio is across the border line from Torreón, in the state of Coahuila, and has become an important town.



FROM THE COVER OF THE ICE CREAM BOXES AT THE RUBBER MEN'S DINNER.

MENU

Canapes Moscovitz

*Soup*

Green Turtle

*Side Dishes*

Radishes Olives Celery

*Fish*

Brook Trout Meuniere

Cucumbers Laurette Potatoes

*Remove*

Saddle of Yearling Lamb Colbert Sauce

Stuffed Tomatoes

*Entrees*

Terrapin Baltimore

New Asparagus Hollandaise Sauce

SHERBET WITH KIRSCH

*Roast*

Boned Squab

Loreno Salad

*Sweets*

Moulded Ice Cream

Assorted Cakes Cheese

Coffee

Sauternes

Pol Roger, '98



## THE SOUTH AMERICAN "CAUCHO" TREE IDENTIFIED.

By Ernst Ule.\*

THE rubber tree *Castilloa Ulei* (Warburg) belongs to the family of the *Moraceæ* and is distinctly different from the West Indian species, *Castilloa elastica* (Cervantes).

The chief difference consists in the form of the fruits, which are globular and not flattened. The trees bear distinct male and female blossoms, the crowns of which spread out to a considerable size. The fruits ripen about Christmas time, and are edible. The *Castilloa* trees may be distinguished from a distance by their roots, which spread near the surface of the soil, and are often exposed to the air. In Germany we call such roots of forest trees "rope" roots. In the Amazon district the *Castilloa Ulei* is generally called "Cauchó," and grows in those parts of the forests which are free from inundation, in the same districts where the *Hevea Brasiliensis* is found. Very peculiar methods are used in the gathering of rubber from the *Castilloa Ulei*.

The rational exploitation of the trees would hardly be profitable in the districts where the Pará rubber is gathered, and in the whole territory of Amazonas, therefore, the gathering is done without regard to the welfare of the trees. The *Castilloa* trees are mostly found in the interior of the forests, in the dryer places, where vegetation is less dense.

The gathering of this rubber often requires long and difficult journeys into the interior, necessitating the transportation of food, while, on the return journey, heavy loads of rubber must be carried. As the Brazilians show little liking for such an adventurous life, the gathering of the product of the Cauchó has generally been left to the Peruvians, numbers of whom come to Brazil for this purpose. These Peruvians, as descendants from the Indians intermixed with Spanish immigrants, are much more accustomed to life in the wilds, and to the carrying of loads. The *Castilloa* trees in Peru have mostly been destroyed, while in the territory of the more western streams flowing into the Amazon in Brazil—the Javary and Juruá rivers—their number has greatly decreased. Not many years have passed since the Juruá districts had the largest exports of the product of Cauchó. At the present time most of the *Castilloa* rubber is gathered in the territory of the Purús and Madeira rivers.

Many Peruvians from the eastern parts of their country make their way into Brazil, and many of their home villages have at times no male population, their women rarely accompanying the men on their journeys. These Peruvians, known as *Caucheros*, are under the leadership of a contractor, who enters into an agreement with the proprietors of the rubber districts and pays them a tax.

On the outward journey Brazilian river steamers are made use

of, unless an opportunity offers for embarking on Peruvian vessels, which are compelled to sail under the Brazilian flag. Peruvian settlements are scattered along the banks of the streams, and often serve the Cauchó gatherers as a point of departure. The most necessary utensils and provisions must be taken along on the journeys through the woods. Chopping knives (*terçados*), axes, guns, ammunition, hammocks, mosquito netting, some clothing, mandioca (tapioca) flour, and dried fish make up the most indispensable articles. In regard to food, the requirements of the Peruvian are very simple, but, being a good hunter, he is seldom long without fresh game of some kind or other.

When the *Caucheros*, who always journey in small parties, have reached a district where *Castilloa* trees are found, they rest awhile from the fatigues of the journey, before commencing the chopping down of the trees. Some care is taken to have the trees fall in favorable direction. As soon as the tree has fallen under the reiterated blows of the axes, the rubber milk is gathered at once. A number of incisions are first made in the branches and the tree top, to prevent the latex from flowing into the mass of twigs, and when this is accomplished the slits are made in the trunk.

The latex is now allowed to flow into receptacles of different kinds, such as calabashes or tin vessels, which are usually emptied into flat holes in the ground, lined with leaves. The sap of an *Ipomoea*, known as "batata rana," to which a little soap is usually added, rapidly causes the milk to coagulate. The rubber thus prepared prevents itself as a broad, flat mass, of a dirty black color. This product is known as *planchas* (sheets) *de Cauchó*. A new method has lately come into use by which the latex is allowed to flow and to coagulate by contact

with the air. Strips of rubber are thus produced, which are rolled up and are sold at a higher price under the name of *sernamby de Cauchó*.

As a single tree will sometimes furnish as much as 30 kilograms [=66 pounds] of Cauchó, the work at the present time is profitable, although the price is low. However, many days may elapse before the gatherer finds other trees, and the transportation of the product is, moreover, a very difficult and fatiguing task. The Brazilian *seringueiros* themselves seldom gather the rubber of the *Castilloa*, and attempts to rationally maintain the trees by tapping them have been rare. It is said that the *Castilloa* trees will not bear tapping, and that the trunks decay soon after the operation.

Although the Brazilians complain that in the districts visited by the Peruvians, not only are the Cauchó trees destroyed, but likewise the game and the wild Indians, they allow them to continue their raids for the sake of their own personal profit.

In regard to the rubber gathered from the *Castilloa Ulei* an investigation would have to be made in order to determine



CASTILLOA ULEI (WARBURG).  
[F—Branch, with fruit. G—Fruit. H—Section of fruit.  
One-fourth natural size.]

\* Extracts from "Kautschukgewinnung und Kautschukhandel am Amazonas," published as a supplement to *Der Tropenpflanzer* (Berlin), January, 1905.

whether the product is superior or inferior in quality, as compared with that of the *Castilloa elastica*.

## EDITORIAL NOTE.

IT is of no small interest that we can now point to a definite designation of the tree yielding the distinctive variety of South American rubber known commercially as "Caucho," which is the Spanish word for Caoutchouc. The tree was described as a species of *Castilloa* in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD [October 1, 1899—page 4], by Dr. J. Huber, of the Pará Museum, who was inclined, though in the absence of complete materials for identification, to regard it as the *Castilloa elastica*, the rubber yielding species of Mexico and Central America. From a detailed popular description of the tree, however, contributed by Lyonel Garnier to THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD [June 1, 1902—page 281], there appeared reason to doubt the identity of the Amazonian tree with the Central American species. It has remained for the identification to be made by Dr. Otto Warburg, of the royal botanical gardens and museums of Berlin, and editor of *Der Tropenpflanzer*, as a result of collections made by Ernst Ule, whose extensive explorations in the South American rubber zone have been referred to already in these pages. The "Caucho" tree is now known to be a distinct species, which has been named, in honor of the distinguished observer above mentioned, the *Castilloa Ulei*. Readers who may feel further interested in the subject of Caucho production may find additional details, regarding the *habitat* of the tree and the method of gaining rubber from it, in two articles published hitherto in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD: "The Peruvian Caucho Tree and its Product," by M. F. Sesselberg [December 10, 1897—page 65], and "Is the Caucho Trade in Peru Declining?" by Fred J. Hessel [May 1, 1899—page 206].

TABLE OF EXPORTS OF CAUCHO AND OTHER GRADES OF RUBBER FROM THE AMAZON FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS (IN KILOGRAMS).

YEARS.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	CAUCHO.	Total.
1888.....	9,054,343	1,313,691	3,587,125	1,055,962	15,011,121
1889.....	9,367,810	1,596,993	4,078,052	846,832	15,889,597
1890.....	9,691,881	1,504,360	4,234,424	964,256	16,394,921
1891.....	10,747,241	1,606,683	4,307,031	1,128,450	17,789,405
1892.....	10,745,557	2,050,806	4,357,583	1,355,060	18,509,006
1893.....	11,136,679	2,029,958	4,775,920	1,187,642	19,130,199
1894.....	11,698,036	1,784,414	4,672,469	1,318,769	19,473,688
1895.....	11,736,623	2,090,273	5,306,173	1,636,512	20,769,581
1896.....	11,816,259	2,543,625	5,502,578	1,739,413	21,601,874
1897.....	12,296,102	2,444,503	5,722,705	2,073,012	22,536,322
1898.....	12,194,195	1,994,670	5,755,515	1,964,627	21,909,007
1899.....	13,991,052	2,349,808	6,550,723	2,535,426	25,430,009
1900.....	14,355,814	2,601,001	7,040,248	2,751,600	26,748,663
1901.....	15,966,737	3,482,863	6,877,009	3,963,889	30,290,498
1902.....	15,111,045	3,129,768	7,118,590	3,190,377	28,549,780
1903.....	16,404,937	2,789,783	7,689,394	4,210,828	31,094,942
1904.....	15,677,921	2,624,310	7,897,949	4,443,956	30,644,136

## TOTAL (KILOGRAMS) FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.

Fine.....	211,995,232
Medium.....	37,937,419
Coarse.....	95,473,488
Caucho.....	36,366,610
	381,772,749

In view of the evidence of Dr. Ule, and that of all other competent observers, that the extraction of Caucho invariably involves the destruction of the tree, the preceding statistics of Caucho production indicate how rapidly the Amazonian forests are being robbed of this species. The number of Caucho trees originally must have been very great, and no doubt an enormous number remain yet to be cut down, as indicated by the fact that the total output shows as yet no tendency to decline. There are available few detailed figures regarding the yearly output of Caucho from definite districts. Some figures in hand, how-

ever, in regard to the river Jurua, for five recent crop years, illustrate the tendency to decline in the districts where Caucho is extensively produced. The table shows the yearly production of rubber and Caucho in tons:

	1899-00	1900-01	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Rubber.....	2505	2869	3623	3605	3695
Caucho.....	2093	2274	1763	1118	842
Total.....	4598	5143	5406	4723	4537

It will be noted that whereas the Caucho output has declined steadily the production of fine rubber in the same district has grown, due to the fact that this rubber is obtained by tapping the same trees regularly, and that constant additions are made to the number of trees exploited.

A graphic illustration of the same tendency appeared in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD of October 1, 1901 [page 8], in a chart showing the rise and decline of rubber production in Colombia for 46 years, during which period, from a very small beginning, the exports rose to about 7,000,000 pounds, after which there was a speedy decline to less than 1,000,000 pounds, which has since remained about the average yearly product. This rubber while not wholly of the same grade as what is above described as Caucho was practically the same rubber; at any rate the diminishing production was due to the exhaustion of the trees, just as later occurred in the Amazon regions.

## SOME WANTS OF THE TRADE.

[321] A CORRESPONDENT is seeking "full details as to the manufacture of electric tape—formula for its manufacture, also the working details."

[322] "We are desirous of purchasing stockinet cloth, such as is used in glove stock and sometimes in shoe uppers, and trust that you can advise us as to the parties who manufacture this material."

[323] From Europe: "We should be greatly indebted to you, if you could give us the name and address of a first class mill architect who has extensive experience in designing rubber shoe factories."

[324] "I would thank you to favor me with the names and addresses of the manufacturer of special machines used in extracting or washing out the rubber from a shrub or root that grows in Mexico"—evidently referring to Guayule.

[325] "Will you kindly inform us if you know or ever have known of an American incorporation called the United States Gutta Percha Co., and where they are located?"

[326] "We should be pleased to have you recommend a party to us who has an efficient process for reclaiming rubber and who desires to sell such process."

[327] "We are looking for the address of some reliable manufacturers of massage novelties, such as cupping bulbs, massage balls, and the like."

[328] "We have an inquiry for conveyor belts—two ply center, four ply ends. Could you give us any information as to who makes this belt?"

[329] From an important hose manufacturing firm: "Can you give us the names of any parties who manufacture machines for winding hose with wire?"

A RUBBER KING.—A New Orleans newspaper mentions as soon to become a resident of that city Señor Don José Aramburu, who recently has sold to North American capitalists a Nicaraguan gold mining property—the La Luz and Los Angeles Mining Co.—and who "was for 16 years known as the rubber king of Nicaragua."

## JOTTINGS BY AN AMERICAN IN EUROPE—I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD: When starting off on this European tramp I did not intend to be impressed with anything I saw. I have been told so many times that I am apt to portray much that I see with too glowing colors, that I had made up my mind to be very conservative in what I had to say about foreign lands, and what was done there, especially in that line in which you, Mr. Editor, and your readers are most interested. Well, it is said that Hades is paved with good intentions, and I am very much afraid that if some of the latest pavement put down in that benighted (?) region should be inspected, it would be found to bear my initials or trademark, for do what I will I must admit that there are other ways, other means, other methods, just as good people, just as nice cities, just as pushing energetic men, under one sky as under another, and that while their systems would not suit us, neither would ours suit them.

I cannot confine myself to a mere technical article, but I must give you just a hint of what so forcibly strikes me, in a general way, as I roam from country to country. I find that we Americans are an extravagant people. Some people here would get rich on what we waste, and that is true in manufacturing as well as in living. All Americans have not succeeded as well as have the pork packers, who are said to save even the squeal of the pigs they stick. Taking breakfast the other day with some friends in a private house I noticed that the elderly ladies did not take sugar in their coffee in the morning. I inquired the reason why, and I was told sugar costs money, and no child of their day was allowed milk and sugar at the same time; milk for breakfast, sugar without milk for the *demitasse* at noon. I find that maxim carried out on the continent to a fine degree.

In all factories the chemist plays an important part, not only to test the quality of all that is used, but to find a place and a use for those things which appear to and, as a matter of fact, do go to waste until the chemist has discovered a commercial value in that which had been thrown away. This is especially true in Germany, and it is to this care and research that the Germans owe the proud place they now occupy as a manufacturing and a producing nation—one that has to be reckoned with all the time. I do not know that I am doing anything now to interest my friends, who are all your readers, but I am possibly carried away with the prospective pleasure of seeing myself in print, as some others from Boston have been, and so am writing for space.

But let us strike a few rubber people; the price of the crude Pará seems to be paralyzing them all, and the worst of it is that the Americans are over here taking in all that can be bought. What seems to be a peculiar condition is the price reached by "Ceylon"; it soars above Pará and is said to be more economical even at a higher price than the finest Pará.

Then comes the query "What are you Americans doing? Why do you not go to the Philippines, where climate and soil are all so similar to that of Ceylon, and get your rubber plantations started?" It is true the capital invested must remain idle for eight years, but after that the first crop clears up the first cost, and then!!!

I have notes about some rubber factories that need touching up a little, and so I will let those go for a future letter, but I must at this time say one word about some old friends of mine, the Harburg and Vienna India-rubber Works (Vereinigte Gummiwaaren-Fabriken, Harburg-Wien), at Harburg on the

Elbe. Some years ago I gave you a sketch of this great industry [See THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, June 10, 1895], and as I do not care to repeat myself, I shall not attempt a description of their works. I simply want to say that during the last few years many improvements and changes have taken place. With a courtesy rare, as a rule, to foreigners, I was shown through this tremendous plant by the two managing directors, Messrs. Louis Hoff and Franz Stingl. An immense four story building is devoted to tires alone; another one to toys and balls; here I was pleased to see in successful operation two American machines making balls, old friends of mine in fact.

It is admitted, I believe, that the German tennis ball is *the* ball for the skilled players; at any rate this renowned ball is made here at the rate of 600 dozen per day, and before this can reach your readers a novelty in the way of a knitted covered ball will have been placed on sale in the United States. An up to date shoe factory is turning out 18,000 pairs of shoes a day, and refusing orders at that. The production must be greatly increased, and to do so the foundations for an entire new plant are going in now. Here, too, we are pleased to note another American machine doing its full share to keep the American name well to the front, the Wellman sole cutting machine. I will not attempt to give you many more details, but here is made all that can be made of rubber excepting hard rubber goods.

I am afraid that my friend Hoff may criticize what I am now going to say, but when he sees it it will be too late, and I believe in giving free expression to my opinions. I have rarely seen a man who has the energy and push of this man; I can compare him to nothing else but to a general commanding a large army. He directs his force with a master hand, and the results are seen not only in the good dividends paid, and in the increased business, but by the gradual renovating of the entire plant and its increase in size as well, and all this out of its earnings.

A few years ago, this company acquired, caught, or was inoculated with the fashionable disease of the day, a first class strike. This was not a mild case, but a true one, for even foremen and engineers went out. The causes of the strike I am not discussing, only the effects. On a Saturday 1000 hands went out; on Sunday the chief engineer called on Mr. Hoff and told him that all the engineers, firemen, and machinists had joined the strikers, and so no machinery would be started Monday. A call went out at 4 o'clock Monday morning; directors, managers, heads of departments, clerks, etc., had been turned into engineers and stokers, and at the usual hour the whistles blew, the gates were opened, and the engines were all started, the late Mr. Carl Maret (Mr. Stingl's predecessor) handling the main engine himself. Neither a man or woman came in, but the streets were crowded with jeering operatives. On Monday notices were sent out that all those who did not report for work within 24 hours would be discharged. The result of this was that 400 of the old operatives responded and a start was made. In the mean time agents had been gathering men from distant places, and these began to come in.

Here a new difficulty presented itself; no one would feed any of these "black hearts". "Let us see," says the general, in 36 hours a brick building capable of housing, sleeping, and feeding 600 people was completed. The builder, whom I met to-day, had orders to do this regardless of cost, and 800 carpen-



ters, masons, and ironworkers did the job in the stated time. No concessions were made, because none were needed, and it will be many a day before another strike will bother either Mr. Hoff or Mr. Stingl.

The price of rubber gives our rubber men not only something to talk about, but it was a factor in the creation of an entirely new industry, and as its birth was really due to rubber and rubber people, you will find it a place in your esteemed journal. It is a new product called Galalith, or as the labels on the goods say, "Made of Milk." When rubber began to soar and rubber workers began to agitate, our friend Hoff began to look about for an outlet for capital, one that would not be subject, for a while at least, to the conditions existing in the rubber trade. This new compound was found and a company organized, known as the Internationale Galalith-Gesellschaft, Hoff & Co.

Here is a material that takes the place of hard rubber; it is incombustible, a perfect insulator, and can be produced in colors of all shades and descriptions. It imitates tortoise shell, both clear and mottled, amber, marble; in fact, anything, even to the various celluloid things. Inside the walls of Harburg and Vienna works at Harburg, this new company, composed principally of the H. and V. people, but independent from the rubber works, have put up a model modern fireproof five story building, 150×60 feet. It is full of interesting machinery, and here are made a series of articles that fill one with surprise. A large part of the business is supplying sheets for manufacturers of many things, especially combs. It is not rubber, but it takes its place to perfection. Floors, walls, table tops to imitate marble, tiling, combs of all kinds, varieties, and colors, amber cigar and cigarette holders, checkers, chessmen, cane, umbrella, and parasol handles; in fact, everything now made of hard rubber or celluloid, and many things never dreamed of as being possible in either of the two last materials, for it is incombustible and odorless. It is a new creation, a new industry, a brilliant victory of brains over matter. I mention this for the reasons given above and because it is worked by rubber people to take the place, in a large measure, of hard rubber, and the tons now turned out prove that the new material has come to stay.

The rubber business is booming here even with rubber quoted at a price never before reached. The Harburg and Vienna tire shops are run night and day. The emergency barracks spoken of above are now run as a restaurant and *bier-lokale* by the company. The men and women can obtain here good food and good beer at cost, or can use the dining halls to eat the food brought from home. But I am afraid I am becoming garrulous, and so will say *au revoir*.

A. M. STICKNEY.

Hamburg, Germany, March 22, 1905.

**GOLF AND TENNIS.**—The usually well informed *Sporting Goods Dealer* (St. Louis) says: "Golf will be played as never before in America, despite the murmurings of discontent at what many players consider exorbitant prices for balls. There has been talk of returning to the old gutta balls in the association games, as a form of protest most likely to secure the manufacturers' attention; but even if such action would meet with approval from the competitors—which may be doubted—there is no adducible evidence that the makers of rubber cored balls are harvesting an undue profit from their business. In golf accessories many new lines and specialties are shown this season, some of them possessing meritorious features that will command recognition. Lawn tennis goods will be in unusually brisk demand later on, providing favorable weather conditions obtain."

## RUBBER FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

IT is important (if true) to learn from our esteemed contemporary the *Reveille*, of Butte, Montana, of March 31, that the Rocky mountain region of the United States will in two years be producing enough rubber to supply the demand of the entire nation. It appears from the *Reveille* that Venezuela, which is the real home of the rubber tree, has been less active of late in yielding rubber, although more gold has been exported from the United States to pay for rubber than for any other commodity. Within a few months past thousands of tons of a shrub abundant in the western United States were gathered, on account of having been found to contain rubber, and, to continue to quote from the *Reveille*, "the finished rubber has been thoroughly tested and is serviceable in every line of manufacture"—from which we assume that the steel manufacture and textile and leather and woodenware trades are to be included. The same newspaper adds that "Eastern capitalists are amazed by what has been shown them, and many are ready to invest large sums" in the new opportunity to get rich which has thus been opened to them.

The Kalamazoo (Michigan) *Telegraph* mentions a discovery, "almost too good to be true," of pure rubber, to be obtained without limit in Colorado, by the use of "hot water and maceration," after which "the product comes out in chunks like sausage." The *Telegraph* asserts: "Eastern rubber manufacturers have contracted for the entire output at prices equal to that paid for Pará rubber, and the demand cannot to even a small degree be supplied."

We next get nearer to the source of the new product. The Alamosa (Colorado) *Courier* announces that the neighboring town of Saguache is really to have a rubber factory, "Manager Woodbury, of the Western Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio," having written to parties there to commence digging up the rubber plant at once, as his company will accept the roots of the plant at \$40 per ton. "Robert Allen, who has tried digging the plant, says that he can dig 300 pounds per day." The digging will begin next week, on Middle creek.

The Salida (Colorado) *Record* says: "To be the pioneers along any line is to undergo hardship; but with success comes reward and often honor"—which truism is suggested by the organization in Salida of the Rocky Mountain Crude Rubber and Development Co. This concern appears to have been organized on March 27, with \$300,000 capital in \$1 shares, of which enough has been paid in, according to the *Salida Mail*, "to build a perfect machine, which R. D. Maine has invented and patented."

THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD has been favored with a prospectus of the Rocky Mountain company, stating:

*First.*—That the plants to be utilized yield from 7 to 20 per cent. of their weight in rubber.

*Second.*—That the pulp left over after the rubber is extracted makes the finest kind of bank note paper.

*Third.*—That the tops of the plant can be converted into hard rubber.

The authors of this pamphlet evidently forgot to add:

*Fourth.*—That the air above the plant represents about all that the investors of the company may hope to realize for their money.

The Rocky Mountain Crude Rubber and Development Co. are incorporated under the laws of Colorado. The officers are: F. E. Hodding, "who has ridden these mountains in pursuit of his business for years," president; W. W. Roller, vice president; O. J. Kennedy, secretary; H. G. Hodding, treasurer; A. R. Miller, counsel. Mr. Maine, inventor of the machine, is also a director, and the name of P. P. Maine is another.

## THE INDIA-RUBBER TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*By Our Regular Correspondent.*

IT seems pretty certain that a revival in this branch is imminent, and this not as regards the macintosh for the million, which used to be the mainstay of the trade, but with respect to the needs of the motorist, who seems to have come to the conclusion that as the ordinary shower proof goods are inefficient, he may as well have the non porous rubber article instead of the heavier and more expensive leather garment which has during recent years been so much in evidence. The man who gives four figures for his car is not likely to haggle over a few shillings more or less for his coat, and the probability is that we shall see a revival of the more durable higher priced macintosh coats which were to be seen more commonly twenty years ago than in the last decade. This forecast is certainly the earnest desire of the manufacturers, who as a body do not care for the cheap trade which the stress of competition forced upon them. Of late years such firms as are in the waterproofing branch alone have had their rubber machinery idle to a large extent but have kept up their dividends by what is practically a tailoring business in shower proof clothing. It may be mentioned that the Manchester firm of waterproofers B. Cohen has recently been turned into a private limited company with a capital of £65,000. The premises have been enlarged more than once in recent years and the concern seems to have made steady headway. Our Editor's experience of rubber goods garments in the tropics [See THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD for March] is important testimony as to the limitations of such goods, despite the claims of most manufacturers that their products are vulcanized to stand all climates. Trouble is always being experienced where the extremes of heat and cold are met, and it is quite understandable that the better the rubber used and consequently the better the rain resisting qualities, the less is the garment fitted to withstand extremes of temperature. This largely accounts for the fact that though at one time the macintosh trade was very profitable in Holland, it only assumed very small dimensions in Scandinavia. It is possible that the Canadian trade can disprove this as a general truth, but I have no personal knowledge of the condition of affairs in the Dominion. As I don't suppose that there is much motoring in the tropics or arctic regions yet, what has just been said need not affect the progress of the motoring macintosh referred to at the beginning of this paragraph.

ALTHOUGH the fire at the Dunlop Works at Aston Cross on March 20 was not quite so disastrous as the first reports indicated, it must rank as the most serious which has occurred for a long time at a British rubber factory. The ignition of naphtha vapors from a spreading machine seems to have been the cause, no doubt an electric spark being primarily responsible. Another fire of a disastrous nature occurred at the premises of the Patcho Co., in Bradford, Yorkshire, being due to an explosion of carbon bisulphide. I cannot say that I am altogether surprised at the occurrence in view of the dangerous nature of the company's product. Nor is it surprising to hear that the premises were not insured. The English insurance companies will not insure where this liquid is, used at any premium, and indeed they are getting very particular where naphtha, a much less dangerous article, is used. I have no knowledge of or animus against the directorate of Patcho, but I consider it a menace to public

safety to sell such tire cement at shows with no notices as to its extremely inflammable nature. An important point about the manufacture of such preparations is that at least one of those responsible is thoroughly familiar with the properties of the fluid. This may or may not have been so in the case under notice but certainly in other cases where people in a small way of business have started making rubber cements with various solvents I have not found the management half alive to the dangers to be guarded against. In such cases the refusal of landlords to let premises for such purposes seems to me to be perfectly justifiable.

MOLYBDENUM is one of the rarer metals, being little known even among metallurgists and engineers. It is a safe assumption that it is even less an object of familiarity in the rubber trade. Molybdenum has recently come into prominence, however, as an ingredient in steel making, a small addition having a considerable toughening effect. The localities where it is found are not numerous, though recently it has been found in extensive deposits in Norway and a company with a capital of £100,000 has lately been formed to work them. The price of the metal has hitherto shown great variations, according to supply and demand, but I am not far wrong in putting it at about £1000\* at the present time. Now as to molybdenum blue this was suggested many years ago by Lascelles Scott as a suitable pigment for rubber, and from a German source it has recently been recommended for this purpose, it being stated to have no injurious effect upon rubber. I am not aware that it has actually ever come into use as a rubber pigment, and I do not see any chance of the price falling off so as to enable it to compete with ultramarine or other cheaper though doubtless less stable blues in regular use. By the way, the reference to this blue in Mr. Pearson's book is not quite accurate. The blue is not the natural bisulphide of molybdenum, nor has it been found chiefly in Sweden. The blue is an artificial product prepared chemically in two tints. In the first case molybdenum indigo is made by acting upon an hydrochloric acid solution of molybdic acid with tin filings, and in the second case the reaction of stannous chloride upon molybdic acid produces blue carmine. As far as I am aware these molybdenum colors have not yet come into use in the British rubber trade, whatever may have been the case elsewhere. If a demand should arise I imagine that we shall see a reduction in price as there seems every likelihood of an output of molybdenum ore in the near future in excess of any demand likely to arise in the steel industry.

IN London financial circles there is a growing disposition to consider the planting of rubber as a sound investment. Certainly the present high price of Pará rubber and the condition which companies of some years foundation can show are calculated to promote a feeling of optimism with regard to future profits and stability. The £1 shares of the Pataling Rubber Estates Syndicate are now quoted at £2, and I understand that the company is already in a position to pay a dividend, though for reasons connected with its articles of association, no distribution will be made at present. The Selangor Rubber Co.'s shares also show

\*A New York house advises the THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD: "Our latest quotation for Molybdenum, practically pure metal, is \$2.75 per pound, which would bring the ton somewhere in the neighborhood of that figure."

THE  
TEXTILE  
BRANCH.SERIOUS  
FIRES.STRAITS  
RUBBER  
CULTIVATION.

a considerable rise in market value. New companies continue to be brought out, Stock Exchange quotations being applied for, and no doubt we shall soon see some such speculation in rubber shares as characterized the evolution of the Kaffir mining market. Planters do not feel any apprehension lest the present high price of rubber should show a diminution, and certainly if the figures given to me are accurate it is clear that the drop in price would have to be a very considerable one before the possibilities of paying a 10 per cent. dividend are wiped out.

THE Continental Tyre and Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Limited, has recently been registered in London with a stated

MOTOR  
TYRE  
NOTES.

capital of £10,000. Though the articles refer to the manufacture of tires it is probable that the concern will be limited to the sale of the tires made at Hannover.—There is nothing to be heard about the projected English Michelin company. In the meanwhile motor car builders in this country have been somewhat surprised by the receipt of a circular from the Michelin firm at Clermont-Ferrand seeking to impose somewhat severe restrictions upon dealers in their tires. Space does not permit of my giving the restrictions in detail and I will content myself with a word as to the effect of the circular. As a rule it has been strongly objected to as out of all reason, now that the tire monopoly has fallen through. I understand that those who accepted the agreement generally ran their pens through some of the clauses, and that these deletions were accepted by the tire firm.—There can be no doubt of the largely increased demand of rubber for motor omnibus tires; these vehicles are being largely adopted and have undoubtedly come to stay, though one cannot speak as confidently with regard to all the companies which are being brought out to work them. As the tire equipment of a vehicle costs about £100, it will be recognized that there is plenty of business in store for the tire makers. By the way, a word of explanation on the railway motor development may not be superfluous. The railway companies are now on branch lines adopting the steam motor; this, it should be understood, is a railway coach and steam engine on one set of wheels and runs on the line like an ordinary train. Naturally this development does not involve the use of rubber tires; where these come in is in connection with the motor 'buses which the companies use as feeders to their lines in places where railway accommodation is absent or inadequate for the needs of the district.

AMIDST the plethora of patents and processes for dealing with waste rubber are many which apparently have had their day and passed into desuetude. One such has reference to the utilization of old buffers for the production of cord and thread. Some twelve years ago a small Manchester firm of waste rubber dealers bought up a large stock of old railway buffers and cut them into rectangular pieces to serve as the core for packings of the Tuck pattern. Their difficulty was to get a continuous length of cord and they put the matter into the hands of an engineer who finally devised a certain type of tool which enabled the buffers to be cut into cord of diameter as low as  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch. The larger diameter stuff was used as packing core and the smaller it is stated for elastic side boots, though I must say I am somewhat sceptical as to how far this latter application came into use. At any rate the firm in question seem to have made a good thing of the business as they afterwards blossomed out into a more pretentious line of business in connection with it. Of course old rubber was procurable on more easy terms twelve years ago than at present and the profits on its sale were correspondingly greater. In contradistinc-

tion to what appertains generally to old rubber the more heavily compounded buffers were found more valuable for the purpose than those containing the purest rubber, the latter presenting difficulties in the way of cutting into thread.

HAVING lately been concerned in some attempts which are being made to utilize the waste material of the West Indian

BANANA  
RUBBER.

banana industry, I have re-read with some interest the few lines on *musa* or banana rubber in Mr. Pearson's book. The author states that this rubber is not yet on the market, though the process for its production has been patented in England by Mr. Otto Zurcher, of Kingston, Jamaica. I understand from a gentleman who has lived in Jamaica that Mr. Zurcher is a German chemist who acted for some time as manager of the tobacco estate of the Hon. Evelyn Ellis, a scion of the British nobility at Montpelier. I am not altogether surprised that banana rubber is not to be found on the market and it would take a good deal to convince me that it has any commercial value. In connection with this patent it is interesting to note that the individual who has been engaged in recent years in exploiting a secret chemical process for obtaining rubber from West Indian fibers referred specially to the fibrous bark of the plantain—practically the same plant as the banana—as a useful and plentiful source from which to derive his rubber.

IT is with some little surprise that I note the departure of Mr. J. W. O. Walker from the post of manager of the Dunlop

MR. J. W. O. WALKER.

Rubber Co.'s factory at Etchells, Birmingham. After some years in a subordinate capacity at Messrs. Charles Macintosh & Co.'s works, Mr. Walker went to Glasgow to the factory of Messrs. George McLellan & Co., where he rose to be manager. Four or five years ago he went to the Dunlop company works under an agreement for a term of years which it may be presumed has recently expired. Mr. Walker has again gone to Manchester to superintend the rubber department of Messrs. F. Reddaway & Co.'s belting mills. His old place at Birmingham, I understand, has not yet been filled.

#### UNDER THE BAN OF THE LAW.

IN a suit brought by a firm of Frankfurt o/M. against a customer at Mannheim, for failure to accept certain rubber goods ordered, the Mannheim court sustained the customer, on the ground that the transaction involved a contract in violation of good morals, and was therefore illegal. A similar case tried in Strassburg resulted in a like decision. Commenting upon these cases, the *Gummi-Zeitung* asserts that the articles thus brought under the ban of the law are more largely sold by apothecaries on the prescriptions of physicians than otherwise, and that the court has gone too far in assuming all use of articles thus having the warrant of sanitary science to be immoral. The *Gummi-Zeitung* suggests that the prohibition of the public offer of goods for which a demand exists will open the door to a clandestine trade in which dishonest dealers may be expected to figure, while reputable makers will see a decline of business.

An act of the United States congress, dated February 8, 1905, imposes a heavy penalty for the carrying of certain classes of goods, by express companies or otherwise, from one state to another, or the delivery to or acceptance from any common carrier of such goods, which have been or are to be conveyed from state to state, or the importation or exportation of goods of the prohibited classes, the scope of the law plainly bringing within the prohibition the subjects of the recent judicial decisions in Germany.



## MECHANICAL RUBBER MANUFACTURERS' DINNER.

THE second annual banquet of the Mechanical Rubber Manufacturers' Association of the United States was enjoyed at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on the evening of April 6. The members of the association and their guests gathered in the spacious reception rooms on the Fifth avenue side and after a half hour's social adjourned to the beautiful "myrtle room," where covers were laid for eighty. All of the appointments, the arrangement of the tables, the floral display, the music, and the *menu* were in the best possible taste and were thoroughly appreciated.

The guests' table was on a platform facing the eight round tables at which the audience gathered. Here sat B. G. Work, the president of the association, with Commodore E. C. Benedict at his right and Colonel Samuel P. Colt on his left. Others seated at this table were H. D. Warren, president of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co. of Toronto; E. S. Williams, general manager of the Revere Rubber Co. (Boston); W. H. Hillman, secretary of the association; C. Edward Murray, Trenton; and Henry C. Pearson.

When the wants of the inner man had been fully satisfied, President Work called the feasters to order and in a few well chosen words introduced Commodore Benedict. The speaker caught the fancy of the audience from the start by stating that Public School No. 10 at Buffalo, from which he graduated many years before, did not teach oratory. It therefore remained for him to dance a jig or sing a song. To the former accomplishment he had brought a well developed case of lumbago, and as for the latter, while they might catch the words they would probably go outside to get the "air." He felt at home, however, with those who fought together by day and dined together at night. When he was formally in gas fights the evening usually brought the warriors of the day together to feasts gastronomic. When a boy he said he would at any time play hooky to see a lathe or a boat. His desire to be a machinist had been nipped in the bud by his 56 years in Wall street, but his ambition to be a sailor had been in part realized. When he first reached New York he had ten friends who had always stuck to him (his fingers) and one of the first things they found to do was the founding of the shipping firm of Benedict & Corning—not to own ships, but to put ventures on them. They used to buy crude Pará rubber and tapioca, the former at 28 to 30 cents a pound. Finally they bought too much tapioca and it spoiled in transit, wrecking the firm, and since then he never could eat tapioca without gagging.

Reverting to his recent trip up

the Amazon, he claimed that the newspapers had already covered all of it that was "fit to print." His had been the second vessel to carry the American flag up that mighty river. He had been royally entertained, received gold headed canes, banquets, and addresses of welcome, and had made speeches in return in English which few of his hearers could understand. Had they understood his remarks concerning his early ventures in rubber they certainly would have dubbed him the rubber Methuselah.

One sad fact the speaker emphasized was that each ton of rubber coming from the Amazon costs a human life. He graphically sketched the shipment of the steamer loads of famished Cearenses up the great river where, the first year, 50 out of each 100 die, the second year 25, and the third year the remainder are acclimated but partial invalids. Thus a \$250 family is worth very shortly \$1000 to the *aviadores*. Another point that he made was that the extremely high prices of rubber had decreased the Amazonian product one-seventh instead of increasing it, as the workers did not have to work as hard

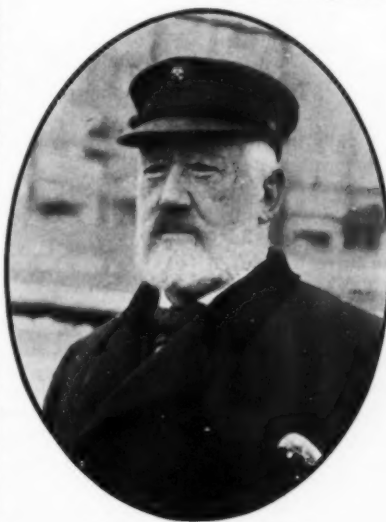
or as long to earn the amount of money that satisfied them.\* Nor was it feasible to get other help, for Japanese coolies would not go up there, and the Chinese were not allowed to. It was a battle between nature in its most savage aspect and civilization, but in the end the latter would win out—just how, he did not know.

Colonel Samuel P. Colt, who had the promise of the secretary that he would not be called on, but was by the invitation of the toastmaster and the manifest wish of the audience, then got upon his feet. He explained earnestly that he came unprepared; that he had insisted before accepting the invitation to the dinner that he had no time to prepare a speech, and after a pause drew out the manuscript of his recent speech at the New England Rubber Club, saying: "I take it that none of you read THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, in which paper this was printed, and I am therefore going to read a few extracts

only." After reading and commenting interestingly he threw down his manuscript, and reviewed the rubber industry as a whole most comprehensively. Speaking of the search for substitutes he recalled the time when the late Joseph Banigan told him of a mine of rubber (elaterite) that he had found in Utah, but so

\* With all due respect to Commodore Benedict, it is probable that he has studied the recent statistics of crude rubber production as a whole less closely than the details of the rubber business with which he is more intimately interested. At any rate, it seems proper in this connection to point to the figures contained on page 260 of this Journal, which indicate that, while the Amazon output does not grow largely, year by year, it does not show a falling off.

—THE EDITOR.



COMMODORE E. C. BENEDICT.

[Director of the United States Rubber Co. and the General Rubber Co. Recently returned from a trip to the Amazon, on the yacht *Virginia*.]

## MENU

HUITRES DE CAPE COD  
GOMBO DE VOLAILLE, PRINTANIERE  
Radis Olives Céleri Amandes salées  
ALOSE DE GEORGETOWN SUR PLANCHE  
Pommes de terre, Parisienne  
Salade de Concombres  
COQUILLES DE RIS DE VEAU, ARCHIDUC  
MIGNONS DE FILET DE BOEUF, CARDINALICE  
Pommes de terre, Palestine  
Pois nouveaux à la française  
*Pamplemousse au marasquin*  
PINTADE DU PRINTEMPS ROTIE  
Salade de Saison  
GLACES ASSORTIES  
Petits fours Café Fruits

far it had not driven fine Pará out of the market, nor appreciably lowered its price. He then made an earnest plea for a broader view of life on the part of American manufacturers than the mere piling up of dollars, urging them to take an interest in questions that relate to the public weal, and to have a part in the bringing of the industry up to higher, better levels.

The Editor of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, who was then introduced, said he had just discovered a book entitled "The Art of After Dinner Oratory," the learned author of which gives this advice: "In order to secure the attention of your audience, tell some incident that will make them either laugh or weep—it doesn't matter which; then when you have their sympathetic attention proceed with the body of your speech." His choice, said the speaker, would be a humorous story at which all would laugh, but on the other hand, he had never had the pleasure of seeing any of them weep and so he had chosen a pathetic one instead. Then came the story:

Sixty years ago, on a cold winter's night, in a lonely little cottage in a small Massachusetts village, sat a man prematurely aged, but with the spark of genius still burning in his sunken eye. The cottage had but one room, and but little furniture except a stove, and in one corner, a cot bed. On the bed tossing in feverish sleep lay a little girl. Close by the fire sat the man examining over and over again a strip of cloth upon which was spread some sticky gum like substance. Suddenly his reverie was broken by the voice of the child:

"Father, I am so hungry."

Without a word the great inventor rose—for it was Charles Goodyear—threw the cloth upon the stove and, buttoning his threadbare coat close about his attenuated form, hastened across the fields to a far off farm house, where the story of his want was listened to, and he soon returned bearing a loaf of bread and cup of milk. Entering the cottage with joyful step, he started toward the cot, but glancing at the stove, he stopped transfixed! What miracle had happened? The strip of cloth, covered with a sticky varnish of rubber and sulphur, under the influence of the heat, had become, a 50 foot length of fire hose, vulcanized, and ready for coupling! Thus was vulcanization discovered, as well as an equally valuable secret: how to make a little rubber go a long way.

Continuing, the speaker said that he had not gone to the rubber fields of the Amazon in his yacht, for two reasons. One was that the story of the conditions had been often told and was thoroughly known. Another was that he had no yacht. He had, however, seen the sources of crude rubber, wild and cultivated in most of the Central American states, and of far more immediate importance the cultivated rubber in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States. He said that he agreed with Colonel Colt that present relief, if it came at all, must come from the valley of the Amazon, and from the yet unexploited forests of Africa, and with Commodore Benedict that the question of a greater supply from the former source was almost hopeless. He did, however, see light for the future. For example, some 67,000,000 pounds of rubber had come out of the Amazon last year. This means approximately the tapping of 20,000,000 *Hevea* trees. At that time there were in the Far East certainly 20,000,000 healthy *Hevea* trees, some of them now coming into bearing. Contrasting the cost of collecting in the Amazon and in the East, he placed the former (export duty and costly labor) 75 cents a pound, the latter (cheap labor and no duty) 25 cents a pound. Just to show that the British planters were not dreamers or speculators, he cited the tea industry of Ceylon, with its 156,000,000 pounds of tea leaves, and asked if the same enterprise would not get out 156,000,000

pounds of rubber? He then closed by briefly reviewing the interest felt in rubber planting the tropical world over, citing the *Hevea*, the *Castilloa*, the *Ficus*, the *Funtumia*, and the *Manihot*, as trees proved beyond all question to be susceptible of cultivation.

Mr. H. D. Warren was then listened to in a speech that for grace and for finish was delightful. Alluding to those who had spoken before as "professional speakers," with whom he had nothing in common, he suggested that in view of the high death rate that Commodore Benedict discovered up the Amazon he must have gone up there for his health. Commenting upon Colonel Colt's earnest plea for men who work less for the dollar and more for the good of the trade, he said he saw in it the true missionary spirit, and that he foresaw that the great company of which the Colonel was the head were about to make it easier for the poor devils of outsiders to get their crude rubber. He said further that he had discovered that white men who drank heavily were able to withstand the dangers of tropical climates, and that he had not long before written to the Editor of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD suggesting that all hard drinkers on this continent be arrested and sent to gather rubber. He said the suggestion came to nought because the Editor wrote him saying he feared that such a procedure would leave no rubber manufacturers in Canada.

Following this fun the speaker spoke earnestly of the opportunity, and a practical one, for the manufacturer to look into the question of wastes in his factory. He held that "between the tree and the factory" (not in the storehouse, where there is usually a gain) were many wastes that if stopped would notably increase the effectiveness of the present rubber supply.

After toasting the guests and singing to each "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" the annual banquet became a pleasant memory.

#### REMARKABLE SERVICE OF A RUBBER BELT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD: There is in use in a factory in this city a ten inch rubber belt, 150 feet in length, which has been in use constantly from nine to twelve hours per day for 25 years, and to observe this belt at present, one could hardly believe it possible, that at the expiration of a quarter century, after such great service as it has rendered, that it could be in such fine condition. This belt is to-day doing considerable more work than usual, and its shape is as perfect as when new. I write this to show the desirability of such belting for ordinary factory purposes over leather.

H. W. M.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 24, 1904.

#### SALES OF SECOND HAND TIRES.

[FROM "THE BICYCLING WORLD."]

ALTHOUGH it is not generally known, there is considerable trade in second hand tires—the high grade brands, it is almost unnecessary to add. They are bought by riders who cannot, or will not, pay the prices of new goods, and are yet keen enough to save money or to prefer a used tire of reputable manufacture to the shoddy, unknown article. Usually such sales are all "velvet" to the dealer or repair man. The old tire has usually been taken from a bicycle on which new tires have been substituted, and by judicious repairing or vulcanizing and chalking or sand papering the surface it is made serviceable or good appearing. These old tires bring from 75 cents to \$1.75, and occasionally more.

## RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.'S REPORT.

THE sixth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co., incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, was held on April 13, at the registered offices of the company in that state, in Jersey City. The following statement to the shareholders was presented by the president, Charles H. Dale:

"In submitting the sixth annual report of the company, I am pleased to state that it shows an increase in volume over the preceding year, notwithstanding the depression in business which existed from August, 1903, to July, 1904. During the year 1904, however, the price of crude rubber was from 12 to 14 per cent. higher than at any time previous in the history of the industry, and this, of course, has had its effect on the profits.

"Particular care and attention has been given to all the plants to maintain them in a condition of highest possible efficiency. Business is now in a satisfactory condition and all the subsidiary companies show a surplus at the end of the year."

The customary annual business report was presented, accompanied by a certificate by the company's auditors, Messrs. Bragg & Marin, certified public accountants, and the whole approved. In the report as presented, all statements referred only to the last business year. But for convenience of comparison, the corresponding figures for the four previous years, are here included, in connection with the Balance Sheet shown on this page, as given in the respective annual reports.

## THE NEW DIRECTORATE.

THE annual election for directors resulted in no change in the board beyond the substitution of Maurice I. Blanchard for William T. Cole. The list is now as follows:

CHARLES H. DALE, No. 68 Murray street, New York.  
 ERNEST HOPKINSON, No. 253 Broadway, New York.  
 TALBOT J. TAYLOR, No. 30 Broad street, New York.  
 HARRY KEENE, No. 253 Broadway, New York.  
 CHARLES A. HUNTER, New Durham, New Jersey.  
 FRANK W. EDDY, Detroit, Michigan.  
 EDWARD LAUTENBACH, No. 22 William street, New York.  
 ARTHUR L. KELLEY, Providence, Rhode Island.  
 MAURICE I. BLANCHARD, vice president and manager Mechanical Rubber Co., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 HOWARD O. SMITH, president Indianapolis Rubber Co., Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARLES J. BUTLER, president Morgan & Wright, Chicago, Illinois.  
 WILLIAM SEWARD, Jr., treasurer Hartford Rubber Works Co., Hartford, Connecticut.  
 E. J. COUGHLIN, general factory manager, Mechanical Rubber Co.  
 W. J. COURTNEY, railroad manager Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Co.  
 JOHN H. COBB, general manager New York Belting and Packing Co., Limited.

The executive committee remains as last year: Messrs. Dale, Hopkinson, Keene, Taylor, Hunter, Seward, and Coughlin.

At a meeting of the reorganized board the following were reelected officers for one year:

President and Chairman Executive Committee—CHARLES H. DALE.  
 Vice Presidents—ERNEST HOPKINSON, TALBOT J. TAYLOR, and CHARLES A. HUNTER.  
 Secretary and Treasurer—HARRY KEENE.  
 Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—JAMES MCGUFFOG.

The value of sales reported by the company for the several years has been as follows:

1900.....	\$13,364,090	1903.....	\$14,310,752
1901.....	14,348,048	1904.....	14,556,289
1902.....	13,999,329		

It is understood to be the policy of the company not to resume dividends on the common stock until the surplus indicates a probability that the payment of such dividends can be maintained regularly.

## INCOMES AND DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1905.

Balance brought from 1904.....	\$ 360,844.76
Income from dividends declared by allied companies for year.....	756,790.16
Total.....	\$1,117,634.92
Expenses paid for year.....	\$117,759.99
Charged off, loss on properties, contracts, guarantees, and for depreciation.....	18,688.27
Total expenses, etc.....	136,448.26
Net income.....	\$981,186.66
Four dividends paid to March 31, 1905, preferred.....	563,598.00
Balance, surplus.....	\$417,588.66

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.]

## BALANCE SHEET FOR 1904-05, COMPARED WITH FORMER YEARS.

	ASSETS.				
	Mar. 31, 1905.	Mar. 31, 1904.	Mar. 31, 1903.	Dec. 31, 1901.	Feb. 1, 1901.
Cash.....	\$ 349,164.64	\$305,848.98	\$ 56,619.36	\$ 74,323.07	\$125,746.12
Mortgage notes (for property sold).....	23,000.00	31,000.00	31,000.00	15,000.00	.....
Accounts receivable.....	5,244.33	3,920.68	205,537.13	876,856.83	45,585.19
Treasury stock at cost.....	.....	.....	292,443.00	292,443.00	.....
Plants owned.....	.....	.....	120,000.00	.....	.....
Office furniture and fixtures owned.....	.....	3,547.08	1,026.80	110,856.05	.....
Net earnings of properties less amount received to date.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,271,783.77
Investments, Stocks of allied companies.....	25,033,279.69	25,015,279.69	24,808,279.69	24,928,646.83	25,141,149.09
Total.....	\$25,410,688.66	\$25,359,596.43	\$25,222,462.98	\$26,298,125.78	\$26,884,264.47
	LIABILITIES.				
	Mar. 31, 1905.	Mar. 31, 1904.	Mar. 31, 1903.	Dec. 31, 1901.	Feb. 1, 1901.
Bills payable (for money borrowed).....	\$ ..	\$ ..	\$ ..	\$ 450,000.00	\$ ..
Accounts payable, to allied companies.....	.....	.....	.....	597,326.42	.....
Accounts payable, to others.....	.....	5,651.67	.....	53,657.44	.....
Deposits by companies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405,317.33
Preferred stock.....	8,051,400.00	8,051,400.00	8,051,400.00	8,051,400.00	8,051,400.00
Common stock.....	16,941,700.00	16,941,700.00	16,941,700.00	16,941,700.00	16,941,700.00
Total.....	\$24,993,100.00	\$24,998,751.67	\$24,993,100.00	\$26,094,083.86	\$25,398,417.33
SURPLUS.....	\$417,588.66	\$360,844.76	\$229,362.98	\$204,041.92	\$1,485,847.14



[CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE.]

EARNINGS OF CONSTITUENT COMPANIES FOR 1904, AND DISPOSITION.			
Net unapplied earnings, as per previous report.....	\$	865,166.96	
Earnings of the companies for the year.....	\$	1,901,630.02	
Charged off for maintenance and repair.....		178,331.50	
Net profit for 1904.....	\$	1,723,298.52	
From the above there has been set aside:			
For sinking fund for bonds.....	\$	56,308.90	
For additions to plants.....		388,037.43	
For depreciation.....		128,234.63	572,580.96
Leaving a balance of.....			1,150,717.56
Making a total of.....	\$	2,015,884.52	
Out of which dividends have been declared for the year ending March 31, 1905.....			810,746.16
Net unapplied earnings of allied companies.....	\$	1,205,138.36	
Less amount owned by stockholders other than the Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.....			33,601.89
Net unapplied earnings belonging to the Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.....	\$	1,171,536.47	
Of the above dividends.....	\$	810,746.16	
There was paid to stockholders other than the Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.....			53,956.00
Dividends paid to Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.....	\$	756,790.16	

## INDIA-RUBBER GOODS IN COMMERCE.

## EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL statement of values of exports of manufactures of India-rubber and Gutta-percha, for February, 1905, and the first eight months of five fiscal years, beginning July 1, from the treasury department at Washington:

MONTHS.	Belting, Packing, and Hose.	Boots and Shoes.	All other Rubber.	TOTAL.
February.....	\$ 60,771	\$ 46,861	\$ 203,030	\$ 310,662
July-January.....	530,538	971,261	1,338,168	2,839,967
Total.....	\$591,309	\$1,018,122	\$1,541,198	\$3,150,629
Total, 1903 04.....	596,536	901,017	1,586,720	3,084,273
Total, 1902 03.....	524,847	912,855	1,407,722	2,845,424
Total, 1901-02.....	401,559	885,561	1,077,189	2,364,309
Total, 1900-01.....	343,509	612,270	1,112,708	2,068,496

## VALVE AND RING CUTTING MACHINERY.

IN every mechanical rubber factory and indeed in many others, there is a constant call for rings of various diameters for valves, packings, and for a thousand and one special uses. There is such an infinite variety of sizes called for that a series of punches so cut them would cost a small fortune. A very simple machine has been designed, therefore, and is in use in almost every factory. A great many factories, indeed, build them in their own machine shops. The machine, briefly has an overhang something like the arm of a sewing machine. At the extreme end of this is a vertical shaft with a centering piece, while through the shaft, at a short distance above the stock, runs a horizontal bar upon which one or more

knives may be clamped. In the middle of the vertical shaft is a bevel gear to which power is applied to rotate the shaft and swing the knives in circles on and into the surface of the stock. The pressure foot of the shaft is set down upon the stock and the knives started cutting by a hand lever, the whole being drawn away from the stock by a powerful coiled spring, once the lever is released. The cutting machine is arranged either to be operated by the turning of a crank by hand, or it may be driven by power, the illustrations at the foot of this page showing one of each type.

## SIR THOMAS LIPTON ON RUBBER.

[FROM AN INTERVIEW IN "THE TIMES OF CEYLON," MARCH 2, 1905.]

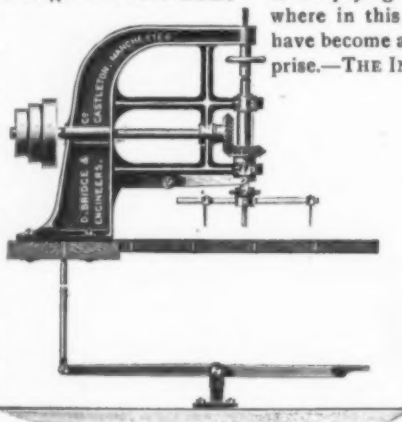
INDUSTRIALLY, the future of Ceylon, unless something turns up which we are not aware of, is a bright future. With good judgment, it is almost certain to turn out a first class investment for any one who cares to put his money into rubber. There are thousands of acres being opened up and planted with rubber all over the country. I have no doubt there are other places suitable for rubber, and they will join Ceylon in increasing the supply of rubber. But I have a feeling that the demand later on will be much greater than it is at the present time, and the rate of the demand will increase with the increase of the supply, even when all these new plantations come into bearing."

"In what way?"

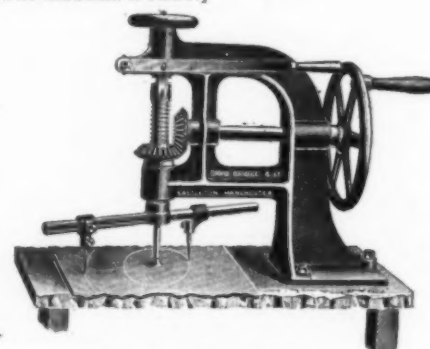
"My belief is that the day is not far distant when the transportation of all goods throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland will be done on rubber. Rubber is now used largely as a means of pleasure and luxury only, on motors, cycles, etc., and while this demand is even now considerable and growing, it is like a pebble on the seashore to what the demand will be for rubber when motor transport develops into a necessity to the merchant. The time will come when it will no longer be optional but compulsory for the business man to keep abreast of the times and use the fastest and easiest mode of locomotion for his goods. Quick delivery of goods is always an important factor for success in trade. What I say of the United Kingdom applies equally to France, and Germany, and America, and the rest of the world.

"The man who is in rubber has a great prospect before him, and when that time comes, you will reckon the man who is in tea as very small fry indeed. When I next come to Ceylon, the tea man will have sunk into insignificance in comparison with the rubber magnates who will be here."

[It would be of interest to know in what year Sir Thomas intends paying his next visit to Ceylon. A Ceylon report elsewhere in this paper indicates that Sir Thomas may already have become an investor in an extensive rubber planting enterprise.—THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD.]



POWER CUTTER FOR VALVES.



HAND CUTTER FOR VALVES.

## THE LEYLAND WORKS AND ITS MANAGER.

**A**N important English rubber works that has not in the past had more than an occasional mention in these pages is that of The Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Limited, situated in the village of Leyland, on the main line of the London and Northwestern railway (west coast line), about five miles from Preston, in Lancashire. In point of age this factory is exceeded by few rubber concerns in the Kingdom, its beginnings having been made over 40 years ago by the late James Quin, who, having become a proficient rubber worker in the establishment of Charles Macintosh & Co., left their employ to engage in the industry on his own account. After a number of years, during which the business had acquired considerable proportions, it was converted into a public company, under the style James Quin & Co., Limited, with £100,000 capital, and devoted to the production of mechanical rubbers and waterproof goods.

In 1883 another reorganization became desirable, when the plan was adopted of reducing the capital stock, and forming a new company. The name adopted was The Leyland Rubber Co., Limited, and the business was placed under the management of Mr. James E. Baxter, who at the age of 21 years had begun his business career in the capacity of junior invoice clerk in the Quin factory, and had gradually made himself familiar with many details of the business. It was, in fact, upon his suggestions that the reorganization plans were largely based, and during the succeeding 22 years Mr. Baxter has remained in charge of the management.

From the beginning the new company conducted a profitable business, gradually extending the scope and volume of its trade, and in 1898 an important event occurred, in the incorporation with it of two other well established concerns. One was Stanley Morrison & Co., Limited (prior to 1896, A. S. Morrison), of London, extensive traders in mechanical rubbers including the "Bear" and other widely known packings, and also asbestos goods on a large scale. The other was the Birmingham Rubber Co., established for over 50 years, as a selling rather than a manufacturing concern, and having important connections. This was owned by the family of Byrne, well known in connection with the British rubber trade. The amalgamation, under the style of the Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Limited, represented a capital of £300,000, and embraced a well established trade in all branches of the rubber industry, with the exception of rubber footwear and rubber thread.

The balance sheets which the new company's board have been able to submit year after year have been extremely satisfactory to the shareholders, while the rate of dividends has placed the company in a particularly enviable position, as evidenced by the rating of its shares in the stock exchange quotations of London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool. The dividend rate since the formation of the amalgamated company has been as follows:

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
6½%	6½%	7½%	7½%	8½%

The capital of the company is wholly in ordinary shares, and there are no debenture issues; the reserves are ample, and

a liberal writing off for depreciation has always been made.

However devoid of beauty the manufacturing district of South Lancashire may be in general, a more attractive countryside could hardly be found than that which forms a setting for the village of Leyland, where are located the works of the company here referred to. There are even pheasant preserves and rabbit warrens within almost a stones' throw of the eight blocks of buildings, roughly in the form of a square—spacious, lofty, specially designed, and scientifically ventilated—which form the present plant of the company, having gradually supplanted the structures originally used. The fine offices especially deserve mention, less for their attractiveness and fitness for their purpose than for the efficient system which exists there of supervision of the company's work of production and supervision. Besides having branches in London and the leading provincial towns, the company carries on a very extensive export trade, particularly with China, India, Japan, Australia, Turkey, Sweden and Norway, Mexico, South America, and lately with South Africa. A branch has been established in Johannesburg, which Mr. Baxter is disposed to believe is the coming center of a highly developed community.



JAMES E. BAXTER.

Mr. Baxter, whose portrait is presented herewith, is chairman of the board of the Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Limited, being assisted in the control of its affairs by co-directors, all of whom are practical men in their respective departments of the company's work, to wit: Messrs. Arthur Stanley Morrison, in charge of the London business; Robert T. Byrne, in charge of the Birmingham trade; S. Whitehead, the works director; and Jonathan Shutt, the financial director.

Mr. Baxter was one of those active in the organization of the India Rubber Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, the influence of which in the industry in that country has been most salutary. During the year 1901-02 he filled the position of its chairman and he has since been treasurer. In this connection it may be mentioned that Mr. Baxter's particular *forte* has been that of an organizer, as has been shown in his success in the management of the Leyland company, as well as in certain other businesses in which he is interested. Mr. Baxter is a director in the William Rose Hose Co., Limited (Manchester), large manufacturers of fire brigade supplies, and in various other companies having a less direct connection with the rubber trade.

Outside of his business associations, Mr. Baxter is an enthusiastic automobilist, being a member of the Automobile Club of Great Britain, and the owner of several cars, of which he makes an extensive use in traveling between "The Oaklands"—his home near Preston—and the various towns, as far away as London and Liverpool, to which his business may call him. Last year, on making his second visit, on business and pleasure combined, to British South Africa, he took with him a 20 HP. motor car, on which, accompanied by his wife and son, he traveled 3500 miles, starting from Durban, and taking in Johannesburg. He plays golf, of course, and has found time now and then for a good deal of shooting and yachting, though he continues to devote the greater part of his time and energies to the company at Leyland which figures most largely in this sketch. In politics, in which Mr. Baxter takes an active interest, he is an ardent supporter of Mr. Chamberlain.

## NEW GOODS AND SPECIALTIES IN RUBBER.

## THE GOODRICH TENNIS BALL.

THE growing interest in lawn tennis in the United States has induced The B. F. Goodrich Co. (Akron, Ohio), whose success in the manufacture of golf balls has become so pronounced, to engage in making tennis balls on an extensive scale, in which every part is a product of their factory, whereas the tennis balls used here hitherto have had imported rubber centers. There are some peculiarities in the making of the "Goodrich" tennis ball, that the company refer to as giving them a marked advantage. In the first place, they use three thicknesses of rubber in the "center" shell, instead of two thicknesses as has been customary

heretofore, and the advantage is explained by the statement that calendered rubber stretches across the grain, rendering the balls likely to lose their exact roundness when inflated. In making the Goodrich ball two plies of the rubber are joined, with the grains at right angles, which effectually keeps the ball in shape. A third layer of an air tight solution of thin rubber is put inside the shell as a lining, to make it better hold compressed air, while the seams where the ball is put together are covered with extra "patches" to make them air tight. Another point of advantage claimed is in the sewing, which is the most important feature in the lasting quality of a lawn tennis ball. A ball in which a single stitch shows on the surface of the felt is likely to rip soon, through the thread at this point becoming cut, after which the cover soon becomes loose. "Goodrich" balls are "under sewn" entirely; that is, the stitches are taken from the side or edge of the felt, instead of the top, so that they do not come to the surface to be cut or ripped, and yet they hold the cover more firmly than those which do. These balls are tested for size, for weight, for firmness, for roundness, and for the stitching of the cover, and packed in tissue paper, three to a box, and sold under a guarantee, at what is stated to be not more than the price of other high class makes.

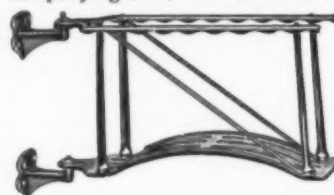
## DAVOL'S WHIRLPOOL SPRAY SYRINGE—NO. 212.

THE first of the cuts shown herewith relates to a vaginal douche spray which has been designed with a view to combining in one article the best features of the old style popular syringes with the modern whirlpool rotary spray principle, contributing to effectiveness and simplicity, and the ease in use and the comfort of the user. This syringe throws a rotating hollow mass of water, with the effect of thoroughly cleansing without the liability of harmful effects. It is constructed wholly of hard and soft rubber, having no valves to lose and no metals to corrode. The rubber shield fits perfectly, and prevents all chance of leakage.—The second cut relates to the household "Handy Line" of rotary spray syringes, capable of easy use with one hand. All the pipes are of hard rubber, and adapted to the rotary spray. [Daval Rubber Co. Providence, Rhode Island.]



## THREE HOSE NOVELTIES.

THE "Hartford" rack, illustrated in the first of the three accompanying cuts, is a variation of the "Dewey" hose rack



HARTFORD.

[See THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, May 1, 1899—page 216], for interior fire hose equipment. In the new type, an arched instead of the straight bed plate is used, the result being that when the hose is coiled in the rack, the top of the pile is horizontal, and not concave. This rack is made in the same sizes as the "Dewey." It is made with wall brackets, and with pipe clamps. The racks are japanned red, with parts most liable to be broken in malleable iron.—The Gibbs garden spray nozzle, shown in the second of the cuts, represents the result of many years' experimenting. The shut-off is positive, because it is made by a washer against a shoulder at the base of the pipe. It gives a fine spray, and, it is claimed, a greater variation of sprays than any other nozzle. The straight stream, of course, is the same as with any other



GIBBS' SPRAY NOZZLE

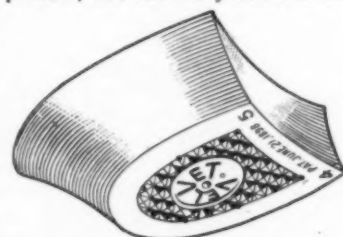


SYKES'S HOSE HOLDER.

hose pipe. The nozzle is made of few parts, its simplicity of construction rendering it not likely to get out of order.—Sykes's hose holder, shown in the third cut, is a simple but very effective little article that sticks in the ground on the lawn to hold the hose, with a view to directing the spray when used in connection with a garden hose nozzle. This article is intended to retail at 25 cents, which price is referred to as allowing a good profit to the jobber and retailer. [W. D. Allen Manufacturing, No. 151 Lake street, Chicago.]

## A NEW LADIES' RUBBER HEEL.

RUBBER heels hitherto have been made for the most part in broad styles, which fact probably has led many ladies to refrain from wearing these heels. The manufacturers of the heel widely known as the "Velvet" have recently introduced on the market a heel of the French or military shape, as shown in the illustration, which is particularly neat in form and which is offered in color similar to leather heels, being "always black." This new heel is made in graduated sizes, to fit any call for a heel of this character. It is covered by the regular "Velvet" trademark, which the trade is warned not to infringe. [Frank W. Whitcer & Co., Boston and Chicago.]





## HODGMAN'S "DUPLEX" FOLDING BATH TUBS.

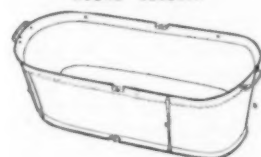
THE "Duplex" folding bath tub, illustrated herewith in two forms, has been designed especially as a convenience to travelers, and is capable of being folded into a very small space, so that it will occupy very little room and be in the way as little as possible when not in use. These bath tubs are absolutely waterproof, the tan colored fabric which is used for the outside being coated on the inside with a fine red rubber. With a view to adding to their attractiveness in appearance, the top and bottom on the outside are trimmed to match the inside of the tub. The handles, rims, and uprights are made of spring steel, and when the tub is placed in position ready for use it is as rigid as the ordinary metal bath tub. The advantages claimed over the folding or adjustable bath tubs now in use are that the "Duplex" can be carried about when filled, without spilling the contents; can be emptied and filled more readily; can be folded into a very small space for traveling; and presents a much neater appearance than any other article of this kind now on the market. These bath tubs are light in weight, rigid and portable, durable, convenient, and hygienic. They are protected by United States patent No. 639,822. They are illustrated herewith in two forms—round and oval—and are supplied in six sizes, the two smaller of which are intended particularly for infants' use. [Hodgman Rubber Co., No. 806 Broadway, New York.]



ROUND—OPEN.



ROUND—CLOSED.



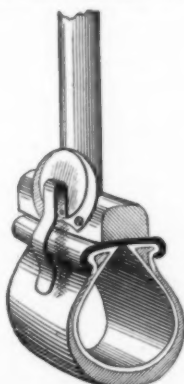
OVAL—OPEN.



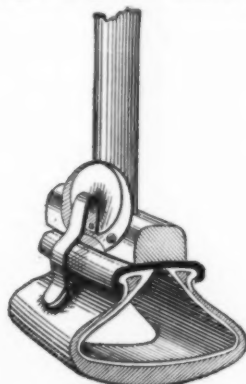
OVAL—CLOSED.

## BALDWIN PNEUMATIC TIRE ALARM.

THE object of this novelty, for which an application for a United States patent is pending, is to give an audible signal



TIRE INFLATED.



TIRE DEFLATED.

when the pneumatic tire to which it may be attached begins to deflate from any cause. It is a simple matter to be able to know when a tire needs attention—after it has become flat, probably as a result of a serious damage. But this Alarm tells the motor driver as soon as the tire begins to deflate, and this may be the means often of preventing serious damage to or destruction of the tread or inner tube or both. This device is

designed to fit any standard make of tires and is easily attached by means of two screws to the felloe of each wheel. The retail price is \$2 per set of four alarms. [Baldwin Chain and Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Massachusetts.]

## "DIALITE" MATTING AND TREADS.

THE illustrations show three very neat patterns of rubber matting, made from "Dialite," which is a specially treated compounded rubber for which great durability is claimed. Whether it is greatly superior to the better grades of tread the writer has no information. The merit of the designs, however, speak for themselves, as they are exceedingly neat and effective. One special claim that the manufacturers make for this matting is that it has very high insulating properties and is, therefore, recommended for switchboards and electric power stations. In addition to the designs here shown the matting is made up in others such as the pyramid pattern and also into a very large line of artistic perforated mats. These goods are made in various colors, the standard being dark or drab, but reds, or indeed, any colors that go into floor tiling of rubber are supplied on order. These goods are made in rolls 6 to 12 yards long and any width up to 36 inches. [The St. Helens Cable Co., Limited, Warrington, England.]



FISHBONE PATTERN.



SPHINX PATTERN.



CYLINDER PATTERN.

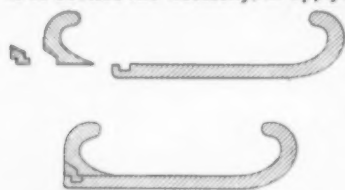
## "NOTA-SEAM" GAS AND AIR BALLOON.

THE balloon represented in the accompanying illustration is manufactured in the United States and cured especially for this climate. Its production has been the result of many years of experimenting, and it is offered as the most nearly perfect balloon manufactured. On account of its durability, it is offered to the trade as an excellent advertising medium. The "Nota-Seam" balloon will inflate safely to 30 to 36 inches, and remain in perfect shape—for weeks if inflated with air, and for more than 24 hours if inflated with gas and varnished. These balloons are made in solid blue, cerise, red, orange, and white, or supplied in boxes of assorted colors, and can be had plain or printed with advertising matter. [George Borgfeldt & Co., West Fourth and Wooster streets, New York.]



## THE BRYANT AUTOMOBILE RIM.

THE object of the new rim construction illustrated herewith is to obviate the necessity, in applying or detaching an auto-

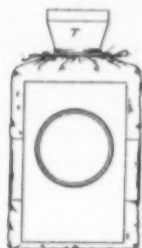


mobile tire, of stretching it over the rim flange, as has been the general practice hitherto: Such stretching results in the tire cover becoming too large for the rim, rendering it less efficient

and less safe, and shortening its life. The salient features of the Bryant rim are (1) a removable flange, and (2) a locking ring for securely engaging this flange in place when in use. The cuts in cross section will sufficiently explain the idea. The steel spring locking ring is referred to as being easy to manipulate, and its use involves no turnbuckles, bolts, nuts, or clamps. When the tire is inflated the flange becomes absolutely locked. [The Bryant Steel Wheel and Rim Co., Columbus, Ohio.]

## THE "SQUEEZIT."

THIS illustration relates to a novelty for smokers, which is a rubber attachment for bags of tobacco, in the shape of a self closing mouth, which may be used successively for an indefinite number of bags. In the cut, the rubber device is represented by the letter T, the remainder of the cut showing the tobacco bag. The patent specification describes "A self closing mouth for a bag, comprising a pair of lips flexible throughout, meeting on a straight center line and widest at a central line at right angles to said meeting line, the lips tapering toward the ends, and an elastic tube adapted to hold said lips together." United States patent No. 744,846, issued to George W. Williams.



## A REVOLUTION IN WATER BOTTLES.

THE Hodgman Rubber Co. (New York), whose taste in producing goods that give the best of service and yet appeal to the eye is acknowledged by all, have surpassed themselves in the production of thin, light weight, cloth insertion hot water bottles. Indeed, they have actually revolutionized that portion of the sundries trade. Light ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  oz.), flexible, portable, smooth as glass—the old fashioned stiff bag cannot for a moment compare with the new. They are made in colors, each with an appropriate name—the "Sunset," in red; the "Sunrise," in white; and the "Twilight," in gray.

## COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES.

THE April issue of *The British Trade Journal* (London) contains a singularly comprehensive article on "Motor Vehicles for Commercial Purposes," in which the production of such vehicles is referred to as an important new British industry. It appears that at the two recent international exhibitions of motor cars in London more than 70 per cent. of the vehicles shown were of British origin. The *Journal* mentions that there are now 51,000 registered motor cars, and motor cycles [Probably one half of them motor cars.—THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD.] in the United Kingdom, of which 3500 are used for purely commercial purposes. Within the last year or two an impetus has been given to the construction of omnibuses driven either by steam or petroleum, and which have been found to have many advantages over any system of electric traction hitherto in use. Not only have several railway companies placed important orders for motor driven cars, to act as feeders to country railway stations and to compete near the large towns

with electric traction, but, as already reported in these pages, the principal omnibus companies in London are now experimenting with steam driven or petrol engined vehicles with a view to supplanting the horses now in use. In the colonies these vehicles, provided the roads are fairly good, seem destined to play even a more important part than in countries already equipped with networks of railways.

In the 16 pages devoted by *The British Trade Journal* to this subject, appear descriptions of the products of 21 British firms, embracing a striking variety of types of vehicles, of which no less than 27 are illustrated. These are designed for almost every conceivable commercial use, and represent a wide range of capacity and cost. The companies referred to include those which have contracted to supply the vehicles ordered by the British railway companies and the London omnibus companies, not to mention the Cape Government railway of South Africa, companies operating motor cars in India, and so on.

As a rule, the descriptions given of these vehicles relate more to their mechanical construction than to the character of tires used, but it is to be assumed from the illustrations given that, while some of the steam vehicles are steel tired, the usual type of tire is solid rubber. In one case twin tires are mentioned, and the article concludes with a mention of a special form of rubber tire, a specimen of which is stated to have traveled 17,000 miles on one of Harrod's Stores' motor vans, carrying a weight of 4 tons. Harrod's Stores, by the way, is the great London department store operated by a stock company—very profitably it is understood—and which on March 1 adopted the policy of delivering any purchase, however small, at any point in Great Britain. This is believed to be the forerunner of the policy of delivering goods, and likewise of the method referred to by Sir Thomas Lipton, in an important interview in a Ceylon newspaper, reported elsewhere in this *Journal*.

Reporting on the recent fourth International Automobile Exhibition at Berlin, the United States consul general there considers as specially worthy of mention the large proportion of vehicles shown of various types, for industrial and military purposes, as distinguished from those designed for luxury or sport. Crowds of merchants, manufacturers, and other business men were to be seen around these new transport vehicles, discussing eagerly their merit and economies as compared with horse power. All the Berlin department stores, and several breweries, furniture dealers, and the like, and even milk companies, now employ motor delivery wagons, and the municipal spirit is so strongly in favor of cleanliness in the streets that every encouragement is offered to the use of the new vehicles. The chief interest of the exposition, the consul general states, has been as a demonstration of the solid, substantial, and rapid progress of the German automobile industry, from the tentative subordinate position which it occupied four years ago, to a place in the front rank of automobile manufacturing nations.

The Hungarian department of commerce intends [says *Le Moniteur du Caoutchouc*] to purchase about 300 automobile cars for use on the railways of that country. The firm of Gauz & Co. (Budapest) has already received an order for the furnishing of 120 of these cars, amounting to about 4,300,000 francs [= \$829,900]. The intention is to have these automobile cars run in addition to the ordinary train service, whenever required.

The Sociedad de Automobiles para Carga, Limitada, has been incorporated, with \$214,280 capital, to convey freight between Lima and Callao, Peru. Five automobiles are now in use, with a capacity each of 5 metric tons, carrying cargo direct from the Callao docks to the consignees' warehouses in the city of Lima, a convenience not afforded by the two railroad lines or the trolley lines connecting the two towns.

## RECENT RUBBER PATENTS.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ISSUED MARCH 7, 1905.

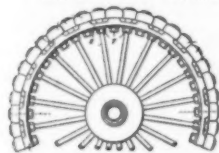
- N**O. 784,127. Window cleaner. W. Smith, Duluth, Minn.  
 784,166. Pneumatic tire. E. Larger, Toronto, Canada.  
 784,212. Hose coupling. M. Hirth, Butler, Pa.  
 784,283. Nozzle [for hose pipes]. C. H. Smith, Richmond, Va.  
 784,372. Hose coupling. W. H. Albee, New York city.  
 784,378. Composition for preserving India-rubber goods. [Consisting of one part turpentine, as much camphor gum as the turpentine will readily dissolve, and one part linseed oil proportioned to the combined part of turpentine and camphor gum.] O. F. Benton, assignor of one half to J. Shimp, both of St. Marys, Ohio.

ISSUED MARCH 14, 1905.

- 784,528. Fountain pen. T. P. Ambrose, Cincinnati.  
 784,538. Fountain pen. F. W. Bender, Hoboken, N. J.  
 784,580. Shoe [with cushion insole]. J. G. Marchand, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 784,648. Process of making rubber cored golf balls. G. C. Worthington, Elyria, Ohio.  
 784,695. Insulating lining [consisting of a tube having end portions of different diameters and having an elastic and compressible portion of greater diameter than the part within which it is to fit]. N. Marshall, Newton, Mass.  
 784,738. Pneumatic tire. T. Giara, Boston.  
 784,801. Carpet cleaning apparatus. [Pneumatic.] A. E. Moorehead, Oakland, Calif.  
 784,831. Insulating sheet or structure. C. S. Bird, East Walpole, Mass.  
 784,874. Mold [for tire making]. C. Miller, Binghams, N. Y.  
 784,914. Nursing bottle holder. W. J. Boyle, Lewiston, assignor of one half to W. J. O'Brien, Bath, Me.

ISSUED MARCH 21, 1905.

- 785,116. Gasket or packing ring and apron therefor [the apron closing the opening in the ring, and the whole being dish shaped]. E. L. Perry, Paterson, N. J.  
 785,118. Vehicle tire. C. A. Pettie, New York city.  
 785,159. Hose reel. E. Dice, Canton, Ohio.  
 785,170. Vehicle wheel tire [having quadrilateral resilient tread abutments with metallic bearing faces]. H. D. Hubbard, Avalon, Pa.  
 785,184. Manufacture of playing balls [to be filled with compressed air]. A. T. Saunders, Akron, Ohio.  
 785,231. Composition for polishing and abrading tools. [Rubber, sulphur, hair, and an abrading or polishing substance]. W. Roberts, Glenridge, and G. S. Cox, Newark, N. J., assignors to C. Roberts Rubber Co.



785,170.

- 785,233. Shower bath appliance. J. Simpson, Jr., Hamilton, Canada.  
 785,234. Manufacture of articles from hard rubber. [As a new article of manufacture, a material having a fabric interior, saturated and covered with a hard vulcanized compound of India-rubber and sulphur. See reference to the Reinforced Hard Rubber Co., in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, April 1, 1905—page 246.] W. R. Sine, Williamsport, Pa.

- 785,360. Hand Stamp. B. B. Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 785,371. Overshoe. H. O'Sullivan [of the O'Sullivan Rubber Co.], Lowell, Mass.

- 785,391. Massage steamer. J. P. Weis, Nyack, N. Y.  
 785,392. Tool for removing insulation from wires. J. E. Williams, St. Louis.



785,414.

- 785,414. Horseshoe. J. W. Fisher, assignor of one half to F. Reifsnider, both Akron, Ohio.

- 785,503. Life saving appliance. G. Krieger, Brooklyn, N. Y.

- 785,523. Machine for forming flexible tubing. S. Scognamiglio, New York city, assignor to Automobile Supply Mfg. Co.



785,391.



785,577.



785,638.

- 785,577. Rubber horseshoe. A. Sanfield, Swissvale, Pa.

- 785,603. Vehicle tire. J. J. Fitzsimmons, Paterson, N. J.

- 785,633. Rubber tire repairer. J. M. Padgett, Topeka, Kansas.

- 785,638. Hot water bottle [with cork and fabric cover]. A. J. Scritchfield, Jamesville, Wis.

- 785,653. Fountain pen. C. W. Boman, New York city, assignor to Eagle Pencil Co.

- 785,654. Fountain pen. Same.



785,603.

ISSUED MARCH 28, 1905.

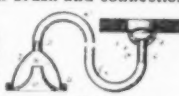
- 785,822. Remnant tube. [An inner elastic receiving member, with fabric rolled thereon, and an outer spring clasping member for maintaining the fabric in place.] C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Ill.



785,822.

- 785,824. Spray bath-brush and connection. A. W. Nicholls, Chicago.

- 786,067. Typewriter platen [having a wooden core, a flexible covering shiftable relatively to the core, and a removable rubber backing sheet upon said covering]. C. H. Stuart, Newark, N. Y.



785,824.

- 786,096. Tire [in sections]. J. F. Byers, Ravenna, Ohio.

- 786,097. Tire protector. N. Campbell, assignor of one half to B. Hayhurst, both Elizabethtown, Ohio.

- 786,223. Wheel [with resilient tire, having for its novelty a series of supplemental tread sections]. E. Kress, Albany, N. Y.

[NOTE.—Printed copies of specifications of United States patents may be obtained from THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD office at 10 cents each, postpaid.]

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

## PATENT SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

The number given is that assigned to the Patent at the filing of the Application, which in the case of those listed below was in 1903.

\* Denotes Patents for American Inventions.

[ABSTRACTED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL, MARCH 8, 1905.]

- 24,459 (1903). Motor car alarm. [The horn is blown by air supplied from a reservoir and controlled from a button on the steering wheel; bellows operated by a cam may be used instead of the pump.] R. M. Ford, London.  
 24,686 (1903). Chrome leather cover for elastic tires [secured to the tire by rubber solution or vulcanized on]. J. G. Grose, Northampton.  
 24,718 (1903). Inhaler for anesthetics. E. J. Deck, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.  
 24,753 (1903). Tool for removing pneumatic tires or covers. S. A. Horstmann and R. C. L. Fuller, Bath.  
 24,771 (1903). Non-skidding device for pneumatic tires. Sainsbury's Anti-Skidders, Ltd., London, and W. D. Sainsbury, Dublin.  
 24,811 (1903). Elastic anklet [for excluding dirt from boots]. J. Stevenson, Berwick-on-Tweed.  
 \*24,837 (1903). Exercising apparatus. A. J. Boulton, London. (Cartilage Co., Rochester, New York.)  
 24,846 (1903). Spring or pneumatic wheel. [Resiliency secured by the use between the members of the wheel of springs, cylinders with plunger pistons, India-rubber cushions, or pneumatic tubes.] M. H. Smith, London.  
 24,852 (1903). Exercising apparatus. A. E. Terry, Redditch, Worcestershire.  
 24,890 (1903). Pneumatic tire [having the tread flattened to lessen wear and liability to side slip and puncture, by means of restraining cords or chains embedded in the cover]. J. Cockburn, Castle Mills, Edinburgh.  
 24,973 (1903). Heel protector. I. Watts, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.  
 25,000 (1903). Waterproofing composition for fabrics [made by melting paraffin or other wax with Almeida gum or Gutta-percha, and adding carnauba wax and refined resin oil; for insulating wires, carnauba wax is omitted]. V. B. Wright, Gresford, North Wales, and two others.



[ABSTRACTED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL, MARCH 15, 1905.]

- 25,085 (1903). Pneumatic tire cover. R. and C. H. Wallwork, Manchester.
- 25,164 (1903). Pneumatic tire. A. Boguslavsky, London.
- \* 25,176 (1903). Elastic tire. W. N. Haring, Nyack, New York.
- 25,237 (1903). Truss for the heart [with pneumatic pads]. E. Abéc, Bad Nauheim, Germany.
- 25,250 (1903). Vulcanite comb [of hollow back construction; illustrated in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, August 1, 1904—page 383]. Heinrich Traun, Hamburg, Germany.
- 25,274 (1903). Pneumatic tire [with flexible metallic puncture proof fabric within the cover]. E. Lapisse, El Boeuf, France.
- 25,297 (1903). Cycle handle [with pneumatic pads to lessen vibration]. A. A. Wade, Leeds.
- 25,299 (1903). Revolvable heel protector. F. H. Barker, Todmorden, Yorkshire.
- 25,329 (1903). Air cushion. B. Schwalenberg, Mannheim, Germany.
- 25,497 (1903). Hose fastening. E. Heywood, Todmorden, Yorkshire.
- 25,598 (1903). Pneumatic tire [with cover formed as a scroll in cross section and adapted to encircle the air tube two or more times]. F. F. Kerr, Liverpool.
- 25,600 (1903). Horseshoe pad. C. J. Fleetwood, London.
- 25,619 (1903). Nipple for nursing bottle. A. A. M. Couper, Johannesburg, South Africa.
- 25,615 (1903). Clamping device for pneumatic tires [to retain puncture patches]. A. J. W. Curry, Kimberley, South Africa.
- 25,656 (1903). Leather cover for pneumatic tires [to be attached by laces, buckles, bolts, or otherwise]. L. Nioré, Chateau Renault, France.

[ABSTRACTED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL, MARCH 22, 1905.]

- 25,712 (1903). Ear appliance [to correct outward and forward curvature]. C. J. W. Simpson, Nottingham.
- 25,720 (1903). Machinery belts [woven of wire and provided with rubber or leather edge strips]. C. K. Sagar, Pendleton.
- 25,767 (1903). Vehicle tire [composed of leather bands, with or without interposed bands of rubber, and attached to wooden rims]. C. J. Pigeon, Paris, France.
- 25,973 (1903). Tool for tapping India-rubber trees. [The general principle of construction is shown in an illustration in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, March 1, 1903—page 192. There is, besides, a stabbing point for making the first incision in the tree.] Eastern Produce and Estates Co., Ltd., London, and Colombo, Ceylon.
- 26,133 (1903). Device for attaching or removing pneumatic tires and covers. C. Andrevert, Ivry-Port, France.
- 26,134 (1903). Air compressing device for pneumatic tires [operated by the rotation of the wheel]. P. J. McGinn, Bulawayo, South Africa.
- 26,178 (1903). Exercising glove or hand developer [comprising elastic bands]. L. J. Bingham, London.

[ABSTRACTED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL, MARCH 29, 1905.]

- 26,308 (1903). Heel protector. E. J. Price and T. Carey, Cardiff.
- 26,351 (1903). Vehicle wheel. [To prevent side slipping two similar wheels are bolted together co-axially to form a double wheel; provided with ball bearings and rubber tires.] J. L. B. Templer, Aldershot, Surrey.
- 26,401 (1903). Overshoe. [To cover the upper of a boot only; a stiffened rubber or metal wire edge secures it to the sole.] R. J. Footner, West Didsbury, Lancashire.
- 26,523 (1903). Means of attaching rubber tires to wheels. [Wire staples are driven into the felloe.] J. Sloan, Belfast.
- 26,598 (1903). Repair band for pneumatic tires. G. E. Osborne, Birmingham, and S. Feast, London.
- 26,624 (1903). Sponge rubber insertion for pouncing pads for use in hat making. R. Robinson and Turner, Atherton & Co., Manchester.
- 26,789 (1903). Fountain pen. J. Balog, Vienna.

## PATENTS APPLIED FOR—1905.

Space is given here only to Applications for Patents on Inventions from the United States.

2255. James A. Swinehart, London. Elastic tire. Feb. 4.
5249. F. M. Miller, London. Soft tread horseshoe. March 13.
5287. F. W. Bowly and D. J. Runyan, Washington. Automatic tire. March 21.
5965. W. R. Sine and J. S. Rosenthal, London. Improvements in the manufacture of rubber. March 21.

## THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

## PATENTS GRANTED.

- 159,868 (Class 85e). Appliance for closing pipes, channels, etc. Gummi werk Wundt, Offenbach a/M. March 15.
- 160,188 (Cl. 63e). Elastic tire. R. Bell, Dumfries, Scotland. March 22.
- 160,120 (Cl. 39b). Process for making a substitute for Caoutchouc. Dr. H. Spatz, Schoenberg. March 22.
- DESIGN PATENTS GRANTED [GEBRAUCHSMUSTER.]
- 241,772 (Class 39e). Apparatus for dipping and vulcanizing rubber goods. Phil. Penin, Gummiwaaren-Fabrik. A. G., and Frau Heinrich Schirmer, Leipzig. Feb. 15.
- 243,677 (Cl. 56a). Rubber chin chain having a metallic insert. G. Knetsch, Cologne. Feb. 22.
- 243,493 (Cl. 71a). Laced shoe with elastic side gores and means of clamping the lace ends on the side. J. Glass & Co., Breslau. Feb. 22.
- 243,596 (Cl. 73e). Toothed rubber stroker for painters' use. A. Heuer, Hannover. Feb. 22.
- 243,967 (Cl. 81e). Rubber machinery belts provided with outer layer of asbestos. Mannheimer Gummi-, Guttapercha- und Asbest-Fabrik, Mannheim. March 1.
- 245,009 (Cl. 15d). Covering for rollers consisting of layers of woven wire imbedded in hard rubber. Etablissements Hutchinson, Mannheim. March 15.
- 245,378 (Cl. 30g). Nipple for nursing bottle. Frau Ed. Weickum, Mannheim. March 15.
- 244,930 (Cl. 63g). Protector for pneumatic tires. A. Herrmann, Beckum. March 15.
- 245,300 (Cl. 30d). Body band of elastic material. Dr. R. Weissman, Lindenfels. March 22.
- 245,578 (Cl. 42f). Sediment burette, with rubber hood for pressing out the lowest drop of the sediment. Mrs. B. B. Cassel, Frankfurt o/M. March 22.
- 245,437 (Cl. 47g). Revolvable hard rubber closing device for automatic ball cocks. G. Bader, Königshütte o/S. March 22.

## PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

- 20,270 (Class 63e). Air tube with textile reinforcement for pneumatic tires. E. Lange, Gotha. March 8.
- 19,389 (Cl. 63e). Elastic tire with cross ribs on the tread surface. L. P. Faison, Golconda. March 22.
- 38,320 (Cl. 63e). Resilient protective tread for rubber tires. C. A. Brackelsberg, Düsseldorf. March 1.

## THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

## PATENTS ISSUED (WITH DATES OF APPLICATION).

- 347,701 (Nov. 7, 1904). W. C. Hawtin. Rotative boot heel and method of attaching same.
- 347,633 (Nov. 4). Société Dufour Jeune et fils. Anti skidding pneumatic tire tread.
- 347,749 (Nov. 9). P. Hersberg. Dress shield.
- 347,766 (Nov. 10). E. B. Killen. Pneumatic tire.
- 347,860 (Nov. 12). R. Fournier du Poy. Treatment for India-rubber producing plants.
- 347,866 (Nov. 12). H. Garnier. Anti skidding tire.
- 347,890 (Nov. 16). Société Goud, Berlioz & Co. Anti skidding tire.
- 347,981 (Nov. 17). Société La Glycoline. Process for manufacturing flower tubing of a chemical substance.
- 347,974 (Nov. 16). G. Couston. Hermetically tight waterproof trousers.
- 347,933 (Nov. 15). G. F. Butterfield. Apparatus for vulcanizing and attaching leather soles to rubber shoes.
- 347,992 (Nov. 17). Société Bardou, Clerc et Co. et Desouches. Anti skidding cover, for pneumatic tires, made of rope or cable.
- 347,977 (Nov. 17). G. et H. B. de la Mathe. Pliable elastic cord or cable.
- 347,943 (Nov. 18). H. C. Bouet. Artificial India-rubber.
- 348,114 (Nov. 14). Bardet. Elastic tire.
- 548,257 (Nov. 25). M. Lamy. Anti skidding device for tires.
- 348,263 (Nov. 25). Otto Jeune, L. E. Otto et W. W. Bennett. Anti skidding device for tires.

[NOTE.—Printed copies of specifications of French patents may be obtained from R. Bobet, Ingenieur-Conseil, 16 avenue de Villiers, Paris, at 50 cents each, post paid.]

## THE RUBBER PLANTING INTEREST.

## AN AMERICAN ON CEYLON RUBBER.

A RECENT visit to Ceylon by Mr. F. F. McClintock, a representative of Messrs. George A. Alden & Co., crude rubber importers of Boston, Massachusetts, to report to his firm on the prospects of the supply of rubber from the plantations of *Hevea* in the Far East, is referred to at length in *The Times of Ceylon*, which prints an interview with Mr. McClintock. Some extracts from this gentleman's statements to the Colombo newspaper follow, in a somewhat condensed style:

My firm have sent me to Ceylon to report on the stability and future possibilities of the *Hevea*, which you have apparently so successfully transplanted from the Amazon, and to study what scientific cultivation and intelligent gathering and curing can accomplish. This painstaking care has already made its influence felt in distant lands, and I can show you a sample of Ceará rubber, as formerly shipped, without regard to the dirt and bark contained, as well as a sample of recent shipments in which greater care has been exercised,\* due, I am convinced, to the success attending your own efforts to get the best results.

This Ceará rubber will not and never can compete with *Hevea*. They are quite unlike in toughness and elasticity, and in this connection I cannot too strongly impress upon your planters the desirability of increasing their acreage. A glut of fine Pará rubber is quite as impossible, it seems to me, as an overproduction of gold, and prices must be maintained and even advanced with the steadily increasing demand.

America has a reputation, I believe, of wanting the best, and a disposition to pay for it, and at home we find the Pará rubber the best and therefore the cheapest. But 75 per cent. of all the African Congo and 50 per cent. of the Benguela rubber is sold in America.

Ceylon rubber commands a higher price than the fine Pará rubber from Brazil, not because it is better or stronger, but because you have collected and dried it with so much care. Your Ceylon rubber shrinks but 3 per cent. against an 18 per cent. shrinkage of Upriver and 20 per cent. of Islands fine, from the Amazon. At the same time, the quantity of Ceylon rubber so far received in America is so small, and its possibilities so unknown, that our large manufacturers have not used it commercially, as it would necessitate a change of formula or perhaps a change of machinery to introduce it; and until they are assured that a constant supply in sufficient quantities is available they are not likely to become important users; yet there are many smaller factories to whom the Ceylon product is a boon. Because of the absence of moisture it is ready for immediate use, and the time gained in this way permits quicker returns from their manufacture.

In some of the shipments of Ceylon rubber we find a considerable difference in strength, but whether this is due to the acetic acid which I understand you use to accelerate the coagulation, or because the latex is from immature trees, I am now unable to say. I have bought samples showing this difference.

I notice that it is all Pará rubber in Ceylon. I am glad of it. Pará rubber is the thing for you. There are all sorts of precious stones, but none are equal to diamonds. Pará rubber is the diamond among rubbers. There is an impression in Ceylon that the Pará rubber produced here is the finest in the world. That is a mistake. Some Ceylon rubber is as good as the best, I admit, but it is no better. The advantage of your rubber is simply its dryness, and there is no doubt it is a very desirable rubber.

Referring to the samples mentioned by Mr. McClintock, *The Times* says: "He had two biscuits, of practically the same thickness, of Ceylon 'Pará' rubber. One was so tough that it could hardly be stretched; the other could easily be torn by the finger. As Mr. McClintock points out, he is desirous of

learning what causes the difference in the two biscuits." *The Times* reproduces at length some statistics supplied by Mr. McClintock, showing that, while the United States import so largely the other grades of rubbers mentioned in his interview, they also take more than half the exports from the Amazon, as this condensed statement will show:

YEAR.	America.	Europe.	Total.
1902.....	12,580	12,690	25,270
1903.....	13,890	12,990	26,880
1904 (11 months).....	12,430	10,180	22,610
Total.....	38,900	35,860	74,760

Meanwhile the United States imported via Europe 1210 tons of Pará rubber in 1902; 1412 tons in 1903; and 898 tons in 11 months of 1904.

## A TEST OF CEYLON RUBBER.

*The Times of Ceylon* prints a report made by a Scotch rubber manufacturer on a sample of Ceylon rubber, in which the following appears:

I carried out experiments to determine the respective merits of Malay States and Ceylon biscuits, as compared with Brazil Pará. Taking strips of each 3 inches long by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch square, and with a load of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, the following elongations took place: Malay States,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches; Ceylon,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches; Brazilian Pará,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches: so that you will see that the Brazilian Pará is much superior to either of the other two. There is not much difference between the Ceylon and Malay, though the former shows up better.

While such test is interesting, it is by no means conclusive as a record of the comparative value of the three types of rubber. A much more valuable—and indeed the final—test would be in compounding and vulcanizing each of the three grades under varying conditions, and making tests of resiliency, etc.

## CEYLON AND MALAY STATES NOTES.

*The Times of Ceylon* [March 10] reports: "It is believed in many quarters that Sir Thomas Lipton has become largely interested in Ceylon rubber estates, and there is no doubt that a large scheme is on foot to take up a very large block of land, probably considerably over 10,000 acres, in the Kelani Valley and other parts of the Low Country, for purposes of rubber cultivation. The local market for rubber shares is firm and there is no reason to doubt the public confidence continuing."

A later report refers to the formation of the Grand Central Ceylon Rubber Co., Limited, with a capital of 3,000,000 rupees [= \$1,000,000, gold], fully subscribed, to take up and develop a large tract in the Kelani valley, of which 1000 acres is understood to be practically all under rubber, including 200 acres 3 to 4 years old. It should be added that one half the share issue is taken by the vendors in chief payment, and that only 50 per cent. on the shares allotted to the public is being called up. The chairman of the company is the Hon. J. N. Campbell, and Carson & Co., of Colombo, are agents and secretaries.

The Seremban Estate Rubber Co., Limited, have accepted an offer of 4.75 rupees per pound [= \$1.54] for their 1905 crop, estimated at 20,000 pounds, delivered at the Colombo wharf. This is considered equivalent to 7 shillings in the London market. The Seremban company was formed in Ceylon in 1903, to acquire an estate in the Federated Malay States, on which there are now over 400 acres of rubber 7 and 8 years old. Sales of the 100 rupee shares of the company have been made recently at Colombo at 270 rupees.—The 1905 crop of Halwatura es-

\* Probably plantation "Manicoba," from Ceará, Brazil.—THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD.

tate, in the Kalutara district, estimated at 4000 pounds, has been sold at 4.50 rupees [= \$1.46.]

W. P. Metcalfe, well known in Ceylon as a leading planter and later one of the pioneers of rubber cultivation in the Federated Malay States, is mentioned by the *Times of Ceylon* as having returned to England after 30 years residence in the Far East, in the belief that, having brought 260 acres of rubber to bearing, he can now afford to give up work for the rest of his life. Mr. Metcalfe estimates that between 70,000 and 80,000 pounds of rubber will be produced in the Malay States this year and he has no fear of overproduction, at least for a long time to come.

The Pelepah Rubber Co., Limited, has been formed, with the equivalent of \$100,000 capital [= \$50,000, gold] to acquire 600 acres of virgin jungle, on the Pelepah river, in the state of Johore, on a 99 years lease, and plant it to Pará rubber. It is expected to plant 100 acres this year—200 trees per acre—and at about the same rate hereafter, the capital being called in as needed for development work. There having been no promotion fees, the land costing practically nothing, and the superintendence to be practically without expense—the company being composed of persons having incomes from other sources—the hope is entertained of very liberal returns on the capital. J. G. Boyd is secretary, and the principal offices are in Singapore.

#### PLANTING IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE first annual meeting of the Rani Rubber Co., Limited See THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, May 1, 1904—page 272] was held at Colombo, on February 3. The report stated that the 214 acres of rubber already planted showed satisfactory results, and that during the year it was intended to 450 acres additional. The plantation is located in the native state of Travancore, in southern India, near the island of Ceylon.

Drummond Deane, writing from Travancore to a Ceylon paper, says that he has 40 acres planted to rubber 9 months and doing well, and is opening 120 acres more for rubber. Mr. Murphy has 120 acres planted 6 months and is opening 200 acres. H. M. Knight and H. S. Holder are also mentioned as planting rubber, in addition to the Rani Rubber Co., Limited.

At the annual meeting of the Travancore Tea Estates Co., Limited (London, March 15), Mr. H. K. Rutherford, the chairman, stated that their manager had planted a fair number of *Castilloa elastica*, but it was too early yet to say if this would be a success. Their part of Travancore was believed to be too high for planting Pará rubber. Mr. Rutherford is interested in several tea planting companies in Ceylon and the Straits that are planting Pará rubber on an important scale.

The 1500 shares of the Shaliacary Rubber Co., Limited, who own 673 acres in southern India, were allotted late in February, having been over applied for. The Colombo Commercial Co. are the agents and secretaries. The provisional directors are J. G. Wardrop, W. Shakespeare, A. A. Prideaux, and G. N. Thomson.

#### THE NAHIKU RUBBER CO., LIMITED.

[See THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, March 1, 1905—page 189.]

THE Portland (Maine) *Times* gives some details regarding the above named company, recently incorporated at Honolulu to form a plantation in the Hawaiian Islands. It appears that Robert H. Anderson, the manager and a director of the company, is a native of Portland, which city he left three years ago to study rubber cultivation in Mexico and Central America, after which he went to Hawaii with the intention of forming a rubber plantation there, and the Nahiku company is mentioned as the result of his efforts to interest Hawaiian capital in this business. Associated with him in the new enterprise—as sec-

retary of the company—is his brother, Wilbur A. Anderson, who, after being graduated from the Portland high school, took the full course at Amherst College, where he was for four years president of his class. In 1902 he took the examinations for teachers in the Hawaiian islands, and is now professor of mathematics and psychology in Ouha College, besides being president of the Honolulu Athletic Club. Last year Mr. W. A. Anderson was married to a young lady of Portland, and the *Times* presents a view of the handsome bungalow in which they live in the suburbs of Honolulu.

#### COLISEO SUGAR PLANTATION CO.

[Plantation "Coliseo," near Medias Aguas, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico. Offices: 408 Pabst building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.]

INCORPORATED under Wisconsin laws, with \$200,000 capital. Own 5000 acres adjoining the National Tehuantepec railway, near Medias Aguas station, 60 miles from the Gulf coast. The first annual inspection was made in February by a shareholders' committee, who report that 250 acres of land had been cleared and 200 acres planted to rubber in the summer of 1904, part of which tract was also planted to corn, the first crop yielding 1200 bushels, worth 3½ to 4 cents (Mexican) per pound. A second crop of corn had been planted on the same ground, and the committee reported clearing in progress for the planting of 500 acres additional to rubber. While it is intended to plant sugar extensively, this has been postponed with a view to arranging for the sale of cane to a neighboring mill. Officers: A. W. Priest, banker, Appleton, Wisconsin, president and treasurer; D. C. Burdick, wholesale merchant, Oshkosh, vice president; E. A. Baker, attorney, Milwaukee, secretary. A. B. Coate is plantation manager.

#### THE TEHUANTEPEC RUBBER CULTURE CO.

[Plantation "Rubio," Coatzacoalcas, canton of Manatitan, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico. Offices: No. 81 Wall street, New York. See THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, May 1, 1904—page 271.]

LAST year the report submitted by the official inspector chosen by the subscribers to the bonds of this company to visit Plantation "Rubio" was commented on in these pages for its definiteness and comprehensiveness. The report recently made by Mr. Theodore M. Bates, of Cleveland, who visited "Rubio" in a like capacity, is of the same general character. Regarding the acreage of the several plantings and camps, these figures are given:

CAMP.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Total.
Loma Grande .....	412	205	107	724
Ojode Agua .....	503	122	84	709
Segundo Semillero .....	194	30	..	224
Tio Victor .....	390	..	99	489
Santos Road .....	..	163	..	163
Total .....	1499	520	290	2309

Facts are given regarding the condition of the different plantings, a better appearance being made on the hillsides than in the lower levels, and the trees grown from seeds at stake being much further advanced than those transplanted from nurseries. Measurements of many trees were made to indicate the average size of the different plantings. A new system of weeding introduced by Manager A. B. Luther is more efficient and economical than the old. The introduction of Japanese labor proved unsatisfactory. The total days worked on the plantation proper was 215,699, and the expenditure for labor, supervision, and subsistence, \$349,279.90, Mexican—not including cost of permanent improvements, live stock, taxes and insurance, and salary of manager. The policy of the company is to devote its energies to planting rubber, except that about 3800 bushels of corn were harvested in 1904, and the second crop on the ground, seen by the inspector, was about half as large. This is for use on the plantation.



## THE LATEST RUBBER "GET RICH QUICK" SCHEME.

## AN INQUIRY.

TO THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, New York—*Gentlemen*: At the suggestion of one of your subscribers in this city, I write to enquire if you know anything about the Peru-Para Rubber Co., whose booklet is enclosed, and of which company the president of the Omaha *Bee* is vice president. Their stock is now offered for sale. - - - If you care to take time to glance over the booklet please say how the chances for success would appear to you if they have what they claim. - - - I would also like to know why the "Cudahy Para Co." failed. - - - Yours very truly,

S. S. WILLIAMS.

Chicago, Illinois, April 18, 1905.

## THE REPLY.

TO answer the last of these questions first, it is proper to state that the Para Rubber Plantation Co., to which Mr. John Cudahy, a reputable citizen of Chicago, was induced by misrepresentations to lend the use of his name as president, did not "fail." It was a fraud, pure and simple, and when the promoters had lined their pockets liberally, the "company" ceased to do business. Their business, by the way, never had any relation to rubber.

\* \* \*

ON the appearance in the Chicago newspapers of advertisements offering "75 per cent. dividends per month for life" to investors in the "Peru-Para Rubber Co.," THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD wrote to a reputable Western journalist whose name had been connected with the proposition, and who wrote in reply, regarding the active promoter's work: "His attempt to push the sale of stock by flaring frenzied finance advertisements met with prompt remonstrance at my hands, and has finally been forbidden by Dr. De Clairmont" (the president of the company). The promise of fabulous dividends, however, has continued to be made in letters from No. 79 Dearborn street, Chicago, the headquarters of the Peru-Para Rubber Co., though in less extravagant terms. For example, a letter dated April 14 promised \$9000 in dividends in the third year on an investment of \$1000. A letter from the same office dated April 15 promised \$3000 or more on stock of \$1000 *par value*.

It may be mentioned that the company referred to was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, January 11, 1905, by Adolph De Clairmont, of Ohio, and C. A. Swan and R. C. Goodrich, of Washington city, the capital being stated at \$3,000,000. In August, 1904, Dr. A. De Clairmont was reported in despatches from Toledo, Ohio, to have just returned from London, where he had floated \$500,000 in Peruvian Rubber Co. bonds, having purchased from the Peruvian government a large tract of rubber forest. There is no mention of these bonds in the company's booklet, or in its advertisement offering \$10 shares at \$3½ up to April 5, and \$5 thereafter. The location of the company's property is stated to be bounded by the rivers Blanco, Calvez, and Yaquerana, in the department of Loreto, in northeastern Peru, being 5 days' journey by steam launch from Iquitos. These are not geographical terms familiar to us, but "Yaquerana" evidently is the river Javary, and a map before us indicates a small tributary of that river named "Galvez." We do not doubt, however, that a concession from Peru, in due form, is held by the Peru-Para Rubber Co., which was not the case with the Venezuelan proposition.

Various letters having been exchanged with members of this corporation, one was despatched from THE INDIA RUBBER

WORLD office which may be presented here as the best answer which can be made at this time to the above inquiry from Chicago. The letter follows:

Dr. ADOLFO DE CLAIRMONT,  
President and General Manager, Peru-Para Rubber Co.,  
No. 826 Norwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your favor of April 8, suggesting that we indicate the passages in your Prospectus which appear to us open to criticism, we beg to state that, while we are not in a position to supply a model estimate of expenses and receipts for a rubber exploiting company in Peru, we do feel convinced that the booklet before us is not one to appeal to the intelligence of people interested in rubber for rubber's sake, as distinguished from selling shares in rubber working companies. In view of your invitation, however, we take the liberty of pointing out a few details in the pamphlet which might be amended, with the effect of gaining more respect for your proposition from the people who have had the most experience in commercial transactions in rubber during the past fifty years, though making it perhaps less attractive to the class reputed to be ready buyers of "gold bricks."

In the first place, "Fine Para" and "Coarse Para" are the product of the same tree—"coarse" being the residue after the preparation of "fine"—instead of being the product of two distinct trees, as stated in the report of Mr. George von Hassel, the "government engineer" quoted by you. We have not the pleasure of knowing who this gentleman may be, but in view of this statement we have no further interest in information from that source.\*

The average number of trees per acre (twelve) stated in your prospectus is largely in excess of what has been proved to exist over any large area, and the "minimum" of 12 pounds per tree is a larger yearly average yield than has been demonstrated in any commercial undertaking of which we know. In regard to the report by Dr. Lucien Morisse, made to the French government ("Le Caoutchouc du Haut Orenque,") it has never convinced us even of the existence of rubber in the region referred to by him, while as for his statement that he collected 110 pounds of "pure rubber" by tapping 912 trees in eight hours—he simply *lies*. He could as easily eat up four acres of Ohio farm lands, with all the improvements, while waiting for a train. Dr. Morisse's report, by the way, served as the basis for the prospectus of the "Para Rubber Plantation Co." swindle, which withdrew its stock from sale after being exposed by THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD in 1902.

It is doubtful if *estradas* embracing 100,000 rubber trees could be opened for \$2450, as stated in your estimate, which omits, by the way, to state the cost of necessary buildings, equipment for smoking, etc., and makes no mention anywhere of cost of superintendence. While cost of shipment to Iquitos is included, there should be added the further cost of transportation to the consuming markets, and selling expenses. Moreover, all your rubber will not sell at \$1.33 a pound in New York; only the best rubber in any shipment will sell at the extreme high figures. One other point to be made is that 100,000 pounds of rubber started from a *gomale* in Peru would hardly weigh more than 70,000 pounds on arrival at New York.

If you should feel interested in consulting the experience of

\*Dr. De Clairmont has written in reply to this paragraph: "The words 'coarse Para' refer to weak fine rubber, the product of a distinct Peruvian tree, and not from *Hevea*. The translation was wrong, and is my fault."

various largely capitalized companies formed in Europe to exploit rubber in the Amazon valley, we might refer to the Rubber Estates of Para, Limited, formed in 1898, with a capital of £350,000, which during their first year handled only 8¼ tons of rubber and in the second year 58 tons, with the effect of so impairing their capital that they reorganized with only £37,500 capital, and leased their holdings to a native firm. Last year the company were pleased to be able to report a net profit of £100, as marking the turning point from a career of continual losses. Of course this, and the experience of a number of other companies, does not prove that large native rubber producing areas will not ultimately be brought under the control of ample foreign capital, under intelligent and profitable management, but such development must be of very slow growth,

instead of yielding "75 per cent. dividends per month for life"—practically from the beginning—as advertised by your company in the *Chicago Record Herald* of March 26, 1905. From detailed reports which have reached us from sources believed to be trustworthy, we should consider a new company fortunate which, starting with a good organization, should be able to market rubber from a newly developed property within a year.

This may not be exactly the reply which your letter was intended to elicit; in any event we are quite willing to have you submit it for corroboration to any important rubber importing house in New York or Europe. Yours very truly,

THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD.

New York, April 11, 1905.

HENRY C. PEARSON.

## TROUBLES OF THE UBERO PLANTATION COMPANIES.

THE affairs of the Ubero group of rubber planting companies, with headquarters in Boston and formed to operate in Mexico, have been the subject of much unenviable comment during the past month. Following charges made by dissatisfied shareholders, the postal authorities issued a "fraud order," prohibiting the delivery of mail to two of the companies, and both are now in the hands of receivers appointed by the Federal courts. The concerns are the *Ubero Plantation Co. of Boston* and the *Consolidated Ubero Plantations Co.*, both incorporated under the laws of Maine. Thus far no criminal charge has been preferred, but only that the condition of the plantation properties has been misrepresented, and that much of the investors' money has been wasted in extravagant commissions to agents and administration expenses.

The Ubero enterprises had their inception at Indianapolis, at the hands of William D. Owen, an influential citizen who, after being twice elected secretary of state for Indiana, served three terms as a member of Congress. He was the author of the present national immigration law and later, as United States commissioner of immigration, secured the designation of Ellis Island, New York, as a landing station for immigrants. In Washington Mr. Owen became acquainted with the late Señor Don Matias Romero, minister (later ambassador) from Mexico, who was ever active in promoting investments of foreign capital in his country, and especially in plantations. Mr. Owen, becoming much interested, visited Mexico, in company with several other men of prominence in Indiana, including the chief justice and other state officials, bank presidents, and so on. As a result, a company was formed, land purchased, and the planting of rubber and other crops begun—this being one of the earliest undertakings of the kind financed in the United States. Cordial relations existed between the members of the company and President Porfirio Diaz, and a Mexican senator, Señor Tomas Moran, later became a director in the Owen enterprises.

First, 5000 acres of forest land were secured on the line of the National Tehuantepec railway, including the site of the present Ubero station, by purchase from the Real Estate Co. of Mexico, which held title from the government. Possession of this land was taken by the *Mexican Coffee and Rubber Co.*, incorporated under Indiana laws in 1898 by Mr. Owen and his associates, with \$75,000 capital authorized, in \$25 shares. On May 16, 1898, a young man named Frank L. Torres arrived at Ubero, as manager of the *Mexican Coffee and Rubber Co.*, and within a week had a clearing under way. The idea was to sell this land in small lots, to be developed for purchasers by the

company for a consideration, but this plan not proving popular, Mr. Owen and the same associates had incorporated in Indiana, in 1898, a second company, the *Ubero Plantation Co.*, with \$200,000 in shares, to which was assigned 1000 acres. The capital of the original company had been supplied by Mr. Owen and his friends; to secure funds for the second—the plantation company—the public was appealed to, and it was as agent for securing stock subscriptions that Ferdinand E. Borges first appeared on the scene.

Interest in "Ubero" was confined at first to Indiana, but the center of financial operations was gradually transferred to Boston, whither Mr. Borges went, to seek subscriptions of New England capital. Meanwhile more corporations had been formed, affording larger issues of shares for sale, and prospectuses described new plantations to be opened. The *Ubero Plantation Co. of Boston* was incorporated August 10, 1900, under the laws of Maine, with \$1,000,000 capital, in \$150 shares. Mr. Owen was on the board, and the Hon. E. H. Nebeker, a reputed wealthy citizen of Indiana, who had been United States treasurer, was advertised as the treasurer of the new company. The interest of important members of the rubber trade in New England was also enlisted. The prospectus stated that this company's tract adjoined that of the Indianapolis Ubero property, "and as it is under the same management it may be considered a part of Plantation Ubero." The Indianapolis company was now paying dividends—admittedly not from the rubber just planted, but from the sale of "short crops"—and this facilitated the sale of shares in the new company.

By 1902 the name "Ubero" was so widely known that the *Boston Herald*, on May 18 of that year, gave prominence to the following item of local news, accompanied by portraits:

Among the most distinguished of recent visitors are Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Torres, of Ubero, Mexico, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Borges, of Brookline. Mr. Torres is a prominent business man, being manager of the Ubero Plantation Co., of the city bearing the name. Mrs. Torres is the daughter of E. H. Nebeker, ex-United States treasurer. Aside from a renewal of their old acquaintance, their visit has a significance. Mr. Torres is at the present time conferring with Mr. Borges, who is perfecting plans for financing an enterprise involving the consolidation of 18 of the leading Mexican companies engaged in tropical agriculture.

On May 2, 1902, there had been incorporated, under the laws of Maine, the *Consolidated Ubero Plantations Co.*, with \$2,500,000 in shares and the authority to issue \$2,500,000 in bonds. The company was organized at Kittery, Maine, with a board composed of local lawyers, but after the conference referred to in the *Herald* they retired, and a new list of directors and offi-

cers was announced, being identical with those of the *Ubero Plantation Co. of Boston*. The basis of the \$5,000,000 of issues authorized by the consolidated company's charter was the collection of properties—presumably lots sold by the *Mexican Coffee and Rubber Co.* from its original 5000 acres—named as follows in a prospectus:

Mexican Coffee and Rubber Co.	Urbahns, Maxwell & McNeeley.
Private estate of W. D. Owen.	J. M. Taylor Development Co.
Texas Coffee and Rubber Co.	Kent, Macquire, Hand & Strohm.
Littell Plantation No. 1.	Ford & Company.
Littell Plantation No. 2.	Hackley & Company.
Bloomington Plantation Co.	Private estate of F. L. Torres.
Worrell Plantation No. 1.	Mutual Rubber Co.
Worrell Plantation No. 2.	Private estate of W. C. Doak.
Zaring Plantation Co.	Private estate of Oskar Dunweg.

The enterprise kept most prominently in the notice of investors of late has been the *Consolidated Ubero Plantations Co.* An imposing suite of offices was maintained at No. 89 State street, Boston, in charge of F. E. Borges, whose name appeared nowhere on the company's printed matter and who appears not to have been an officer in any Ubero company. He seems, however, to have been the most active spirit in the management, in New England at least, where the business was the sale of bonds of the Consolidated company—a bonus of stock being given with each \$500 bond sold, on the idea that after the redemption of the bonds, the property would vest in the holders of the capital shares. Favorable reports on the progress of the company were distributed from this office, and visitors were shown specimens of coffee and fruits, supposed products of the plantation while the young rubber trees were developing. *And dividends were paid.* F. L. Torres was for awhile prominently advertised as "general manager," at the head of the executive force at the plantation, but his name of late has dropped out of sight. *Ubero Plantation Co. of Indianapolis* appears never to have been under a different management from the Boston concerns.

\* \* \*

BEGINNING with a shareholders' meeting of the *Ubero Plantations Co. of Boston* in January last, dissatisfaction with the management of the company began to be expressed freely. Investors' committees were appointed in both companies and a detailed investigation of the properties in Mexico was ordered, this being made by W. L. Wadleigh, a former crude rubber commission merchant in Boston, and later a director in the Ubero companies, and John F. Browning, of Duxbury, Mass., an investor.

Their reports were made public about the first of April. Without going into detail, it may be said that the investigation showed a much smaller amount of development work done than the investors had been led to expect, and the value of the estates was very much less. The amount of planting was not what the contracts had called for, and the value of the crops was practically *nil* except as regards the growing rubber. Nothing was found by the inspectors to justify the statements always made that the liberal dividends paid by the two Ubero companies had been realized from the sale of products. Several meetings of investors were held in Boston at the call of various parties interested, and various committees were appointed at these meetings to take action in the matter.

On April 18, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., and Hugh W. Ogden, lawyers of Boston, were appointed temporary receivers for the *Ubero* company, on the application of B. S. Tolman and other investors, by Judge Francis C. Lowell, in the United States court at Boston, and on April 21 Jeremiah Smith, Jr., was appointed temporary receiver for the *Consolidated* company, on application of Edwin O. Childs and others. These appointments afterward were made permanent.

From various statements made in the legal proceedings, or appearing in the Boston newspaper reports of investors' meetings, it seems that the books of the *Consolidated* at one time showed subscriptions for \$2,300,000 of the bonds, but as many subscribers on the installment plan failed to keep up their payments they were dropped from the list. It is estimated, however, that \$1,500,000 has been collected. The company has paid 6 per cent. interest on the bonds and 3 per cent. on the stock given as bonus to buyers of the bonds. It is alleged that shares in the *Ubero* company to the amount of \$578,000 were sold to about 900 persons, about 400 of whom bought shares outright, for \$295,000. It is alleged that of the money taken in \$326,000 was paid to *La Puerta Plantation Co.*—W. D. Owen, president—and \$123,000 in commissions on sales of stock. A motion for the appointment of a receiver for the *Ubero* company pending in the Boston superior court at the time of the action by the Federal courts was withdrawn.

It is understood that the investors will insist upon the cancellation of the contracts with the inside "development" companies, and that the properties be taken possession of by the two companies in which their money was placed. This may prove an intricate problem, since the various corporations, parties to the several contracts, are organized in different states, and the real properties situated in a foreign country, while the master spirit in the financial management is not a responsible officer of any of the companies named.

The *Chicago Evening Post*, in an editorial, thus aptly describes the "Ubero" financial system: "The promoters - - managed to have other companies organized before the time for paying the large dividends that had been promised to the stockholders of the first company. Then the money received from the sale of the stock in the second company would be used to pay dividends to the stockholders of the first. And when the time for dividends in the second company arrived, a third company would be organized to furnish the second company's dividends; and so on, till the scheme was exposed and the Federal authorities broke the chain."

\* \* \*

THE postal authorities at Washington on April 10 gave a hearing to representatives of the *Ubero Plantation Co. of Boston* and the *Consolidated Ubero Plantations Co.*, a writ having been issued, on evidence submitted by postoffice inspectors, commanding them to show cause why a "fraud order" should not be issued against them. The defense was argued ably, but without avail, an order being issued on April 17, directing the postmaster at Boston not to deliver any mail to the two companies, or to pay any money orders drawn in their favor. All mail directed to them was to be returned to the senders, stamped "Fraudulent." The case was directed by the assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, whose memorandum recites:

The plan of Owen and Borges, in both of these companies, was to secure the names of prominent men to create an appearance of stability and then, by alluring literature and the payment of fraudulent dividends, to give the scheme the appearance of a profitable enterprise. The development work done at the plantation was solely for the purpose of misleading visiting directors and investors. All the funds of the company, which would of course have to be used for the purpose of purchasing the land and developing the property, were diverted to the pockets of the promoters through the medium of selling companies, who also undertook to develop the property. As the properties were not developed and not even transferred to the other companies, investors to-day have nothing to show for their money.

The receivers appointed for the two companies at once took steps to have this fraud order vacated, on the ground that as appointees of the Federal courts they were to be considered as



representatives of the government, and entitled to be entrusted with mail addressed to the companies whose assets had been placed in their charge.

#### PEDIGREE OF THE UBERO COMPANIES.

##### I.

**MEXICAN COFFEE AND RUBBER CO.**—W. D. Owen, president. Incorporated in Indiana with \$75,000 capital; W. D. Owen and his stepson, Henry A. Luce, held about \$50,000, represented mainly by land (5000 acres) which they put into the company. Capital increased later by \$10,000, which sum was paid to Owen on his claim to have spent that amount for the benefit of the company. The land was conveyed to—

a. **Ubero Plantation Co.** (Indianapolis)—W. D. Owen, president—an Indiana corporation with \$200,000 capital, which the public was asked to subscribe in part. This company took 1000 acres; consideration not reported, except that \$200,000 was to be paid to the parent company for development work during 5 years prior to the final transfer, and this condition is said to have been met.

b. **The Tropical Sureties Co.**—W. D. Owen, president—a Maine corporation; \$400,000 capital, of which W. D. Owen held \$200,000; Luce, his stepson, \$80,000; Charles T. Crocker, of Massachusetts, \$100,000 (for which he is said to have paid cash); small holdings, \$20,000. The consideration for the land taken was \$300,000 in bonds of the *Consolidated Ubero Plantations Co.*—W. D. Owen, director—the sale of the bonds being guaranteed. An additional \$140,000 in bonds (sale not guaranteed) allotted to holders of some minor tracts previously sold by the Mexican Coffee and Rubber Co.

#### ALLOTMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED UBERO BONDS.

Mexican Coffee and Rubber Co. ....	\$300,000
Holders of small plantations. ....	140,000
Tropical Sureties Co.—For developing plantation. ....	360,000
Tropical Sureties Co.—Commissions on sale of stock. ....	500,000
Tropical Sureties Co.—Profit. ....	1,200,000

Total ..... \$2,500,000

**[The Consolidated Ubero Plantations Co.]**—W. D. Owen, director—incorporated in Maine, with \$2,500,000 capital, in shares to be allotted to the holders of the bonds, the shares to control the property after the maturity of the bonds. The development work on the Consolidated plantations to date has been done by **The Tropical Sureties Co.** under contract. The land on which the bonds are based amounts to 6267 acres—including something more than what was acquired from the Mexican Coffee and Rubber Co. Mr. Wadleigh in his inspection report speaks of the Private Estates above mentioned as 800 acres, partially planted, and now "valueless."] "

##### II.

**THE UBERO PLANTATION CO. OF BOSTON**—W. D. Owen, director—incorporated in Maine, August 10, 1900, with \$1,000,000 capital. Contracted to purchase for \$750,000, payable in installments, 3000 acres from—

**La Puerta Plantation Co.**—W. D. Owen, president—incorporated in Indiana, July 24, 1900, with \$150,000 capital, which undertook to plant and develop the property for 50 months before transferring the land. The work of development was sublet to—

**La Puerta Development Co.**—W. D. Owen, president—another Indiana corporation.

[Another contract for certain planting was entered into with a Mexican firm by W. D. Owen, as "managing director" of *The Ubero Plantation Co. of Boston.*]

#### THE RUBBER MEN IN THE CASE.

THE connection with the Ubero companies of two gentlemen prominent in the rubber trade, one as president and the other as vice president, while primarily their own affair, nevertheless arouses a certain amount of interest and comment. As both are men of position and integrity, and far removed from the class who attempt to profit by the folly of unwise investors, the following statement seems in order.

Back in 1900 much less was known about the planting of

*Castilloa* rubber than is known now. Many honest men more or less familiar with the tropics entertained opinions regarding the possible yield and profits which have not been justified by experience, and it was not then appreciated that plantation management was nearly 90 per cent. of the problem. The development of the Ubero enterprises as recorded in the preceding columns involved the sanction of many reputable men, and the distribution of dividends by the companies first formed indicated to outsiders that the planting business was profitable.

About November, 1900, after the promotion of the *Ubero Plantation Co. of Boston*, and the contract with *La Puerta Plantation Co.* to develop the property, to which the Old Colony Trust Co. (Boston) was a party as trustee, Mr. Owen succeeded in securing Arthur W. Stedman as president and Fred C. Hood as vice president, the salary of each to be \$1000 a year, and to each was issued 67 shares of Ubero stock and 400 shares in the development company. Prior to the acceptance to these offices and the issuance of the stock Messrs. Stedman and Hood procured the services of Frederick L. Bardwell, professor of chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who went to Mexico and examined the plantation properties, and came back with a glowing report. It is nothing against this estimable gentleman that he gave such a report, which undoubtedly he did in all honesty. He was not familiar with tropical propositions, and in view of the wonderful luxuriance of the region he visited, the apparent richness of the soil, and the fact that everything seemed to grow without effort, it is probable that had the gentlemen who sent him down there, or indeed had any other rubber manufacturer, gone on the same errand the report would have been equally favorable. Messrs. Stedman and Hood attended the meetings and worked in the interest of the company, accepting in good faith the reports made from time to time by inspectors chosen by the shareholders, and by Mr. Owen himself.

Upon the formation of the *Consolidated Ubero Plantations Co.*, two years later, Messrs. Stedman and Hood accepted the same offices in it that they held in the *Ubero Plantation Co. of Boston*, receiving each a salary of \$1000 a year and \$10,000 worth of bonds and 2000 shares of stock. Apparently everything was all right until the latter part of 1904, when, President Stedman's suspicions being aroused, he consulted a lawyer, upon whose advice he refused to pay any more money to the development company, and after a little more investigation he and Mr. Hood turned over all of their stock and bonds for the benefit of the investors. He also sent Mr. Wadleigh, a shareholder and director, to go over the property of both companies and report fully on the conditions there. As a result of these reports Mr. Stedman took the initial steps toward having the contract with *La Puerta* company canceled as a means to realizing as much as possible on the large sums that the investors had put in.

The pressure of Mr. Stedman's work in this connection had made him very nearly a nervous wreck, and his physician ordered a rest. He, therefore, resigned from the presidency temporarily, leaving as a substitute Mr. C. W. Rider, and went to Europe, both for the benefit from travel and to seek an interview with Mr. Owen, who had been for a considerable time abroad. As this paper goes to press Mr. Stedman is on his way home. It is understood that he will resume the presidency if the majority of the shareholders desire it, but if they prefer some one else he is more than willing to resign. Mr. Hood has also resigned.

This is not an apology, nor is it an inspired explanation. It is simply the way in which the Editor of *THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD* sizes up the connection of the two gentlemen named

with the Ubero companies, nor does he hesitate to affirm his confidence in their absolute sincerity. Had the land, even if not of the best, been planted with rubber, there would have been to-day millions of trees, and their value in a very few years would have been great. As it is, with 358,000 trees at Ubero and 293,000 on the Consolidated properties, if the stockholders should put a caretaker on the property and wait three or four years, they might get something back.

#### UBERO PLANTATION CO. (INDIANAPOLIS).

ON April 3 Judge Carter, in the superior court at Indianapolis, appointed the Union Trust Co. receiver for the Ubero Plantation Co.—the Indiana corporation—on the petition of Charles L. Nordyke, owner of 11 shares of stock, on the ground that the company had been mismanaged; insolvency was not alleged. The application was not opposed, but it was stated that the company had become temporarily embarrassed through the failure of the Mexican Traders' Co. to carry out its part in certain contracts.

At a meeting of shareholders at Indianapolis on April 20 a vote of confidence was given to the directors. Secretary O. M. Fowler stated that there had been some mismanagement, but that the situation was not serious. There remained \$16,000 of treasury stock, of which \$4000 was subscribed for by those present to provide funds for carrying on work which had been stopped by the appointment of a receiver.

Ubero Plantation Co. was incorporated in Indiana in 1898, with \$200,000 capital, to acquire 1000 acres from the Mexican Rubber and Coffee Co., the latter company agreeing to clear and cultivate the land for five years, for which service it was to receive \$200,000. This contract expired in November, 1903, when the land was turned over to the Ubero company. Originally the official lists of the two companies were identical; William D. Owen, president; Nat U. Hill, vice president; A. C. Daily, treasurer; Judge U. Z. Wiley and William I. Overstreet, additional directors.

#### DR. C. O. WEBER AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

[FROM "THE INDIA-RUBBER JOURNAL."]

IN some of the memoirs of the late Dr. Weber the statement has been made that it was his belief he would have "discovered" the synthetical manufacture of rubber within five years. From a fairly close acquaintance with Dr. Weber, we have little hesitation in saying that no such remark was ever made by him seriously. Certainly he knew too well the vicissitudes of scientific research ever to have put a time limit on his enterprise. Synthetical rubber has been "discovered" already, but the cost of manufacture is hundreds of times more than the present cost of rubber. What Weber's research was directed upon was the commercial synthetical manufacture of rubber. Not more than a year ago he confessed to us that he was as far off the solution of the problem as ever. While almost everything is possible to science, yet commercial possibilities present different problems. How keen was his hope, and how far removed was he from the near realization of it, could be estimated by the eagerness with which he threw himself into the investigation of many of the secret processes suggested by inventors.

THE Des Moines (Iowa) street car company have been sued for \$2500 damages, for injuries alleged to have been sustained by Mrs. Harriet C. Bancroft in slipping on the steps of one of their cars, her contention being that the company were negligent in not having the steps protected by treads of India-rubber or corrugated iron.

#### RUBBER NOTES FROM EUROPE.

##### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE Vienna firm, Josef Reithoffer's Söhne, have issued a circular to their customers in the following terms, in connection with a chart illustrating the rise in the prices of Pará rubber since 1902:

The chart going herewith shows the variation in the prices of our raw material, Pará rubber, during the past years and up to the present time. All unprejudiced persons must admit that our selling prices are not in accordance with the constant rise in the purchasing prices. The result is that we, as well as our competitors, are doing business at a loss. Two Austrian rubber works have already succumbed to the unfavorable conditions and are now winding up their affairs. An important loss of capital has been the result, and a considerable number of workmen and officers have lost their employment.

The instinct of self-preservation demands that we at last take the required measures for regulating our selling prices, and we therefore state that the prices and terms, both those accepted for previous orders, or quoted verbally or by letter, when not covered by our letter of acceptance of orders, are to be considered as not binding and that we are compelled to reserve the right of regulating our selling prices in each separate case.

##### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE directors of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Limited, have declared an *interim* dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the six months ending March 31.

British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Limited, report gross earnings for 1904 of £129,817. During the past year, the report says, the volume of trade has been large, but competition still continues very keen. Under these circumstances, the directors consider the result of the year's working satisfactory. Dividends of 6 per cent. were paid on the preferred share capital [£500,000] and 8 per cent. on the ordinary shares [£500,000], besides 4½ per cent. on the debentures [£500,000], these figures being the same as for the preceding year. Important additions to the company's works were made during the year.

##### NEW BRITISH PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CONTINENTAL Tyre and Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Limited; registered March 29. Capital, £10,000; object, to adopt an agreement with the Continental Caoutchouc and Guttapercha Co. (Hanover, Germany), and to manufacture and deal in pneumatic and other tires. Directors: Sigmund Seligmann, Adolf Prinzhorn, and Willy Tischbein. Registered office: 104-108, Clerkenwell road, E. C., London.

London and Leicester Rubber Co., Limited; registered March 29. Capital £15,000; object, to take over the business of India-rubber manufacturers of Ambrose Foster & Co., Leicester, England.

##### GERMANY.

VEREINIGTE Hanfschlauch- und Gummiwaaren- Fabriken zu Gotha, Actiengesellschaft, with a capital of 1,800,000 marks [= \$347,400] paid a dividend for their seventeenth business year of 6 per cent., against 7 per cent. in 1903. The report says: "The manufacture of pneumatic tires for bicycles and automobiles, taken up by us in the second half of the past year, has so far proved quite satisfactory. Our goods were favorably received, so that for the coming spring we were enabled to close out the larger portion of our production."

Actiengesellschaft Metzeler & Co. (Munich) made at the recent International Automobile Exhibition at Berlin an extensive display of their pneumatic tires for automobiles and motorcycles, which was visited and specially complimented by his Majesty, the German emperor.

## NEWS OF THE AMERICAN RUBBER TRADE.

## MECHANICAL RUBBER MANUFACTURERS MEET.

THE regular meeting of the Mechanical Rubber Manufacturers' Association of the United States was held on April 6 at the Hardware Club, New York, President B. G. Work taking the chair at 10.30 A. M. The following companies were represented:

Boston Belting Co., Chicago Electric Hose Co., Combination Rubber Manufacturing Co., Empire Rubber Manufacturing Co., The B. F. Goodrich Co., Mechanical Rubber Co. (Cleveland), New Jersey Car Spring and Rubber Co., Pennsylvania Rubber Co., Republic Rubber Co., Revere Rubber Co., Voorhees Rubber Manufacturing Co.

Mr. J. J. Voorhees, of the Grievance committee, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this committee that, in order to obtain proper recognition from the railroad classification committee, it must present our case in a concise and definite form, giving actual facts covering total amount of tonnage, amount of claims, and average value of each item considered.

In order to compile such a report, it is proposed to send to each member blank forms to be filled in, giving the desired information. It is felt that some members would not care to disclose these facts to competitors, and in order to obviate any feeling of this kind, it is proposed to employ a public accountant, such as The Audit Co. of New York, to gather this information from the different manufacturers and give to the committee the total result of the findings, it being the intention and understanding that the committee will receive no information whatever from the accountant regarding the reports received from any individual member, but simply the total of each item. For instance, the accountant's report will show the total amount of belting shipped by all manufacturers during 1904, the total claims made by all manufacturers, and the average value per pound of belting. Each item of sufficient importance will be covered in the same way, and with such a report your committee hopes to accomplish a definite and lasting benefit to the industry.

A report having been read from the Specification committee, Mr. Boyd offered this motion, which was adopted:

*Moved*, That the committee's report be accepted, and that they embody in their report the following: The government is to notify all bidders when tests are to be made; each bidder is to have the privilege of being present when the tests are made, both physical and chemical; also that the Mechanical Rubber Manufacturers' Association of the United States is to have the privilege of having a representative to witness all tests of mechanical rubber goods that are made by the government.

Mr. E. H. Garcin moved that the Specification committee be prepared at the next meeting to recommend a uniform machine or machines for testing mechanical rubber goods that are being made to specification.

The secretary, William Hillman, read a communication in relation to rubber prices from Mr. F. B. Knott, secretary of the India Rubber Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, and was instructed to make a suitable reply. C. Edward Murray was appointed a member of the Grievance committee to succeed J. Oliver Stokes, and C. C. Goodrich on the Specification committee to succeed J. F. McGuire.

## CHICAGO HAS A RUBBER CLUB.

THE Chicago Rubber Club was organized on the evening of April 12, at a meeting of which notices had been sent to 27 concerns connected with the rubber trade in the city of Chicago, and it was voted that all the houses responding to such notice within 20 days should be enrolled as charter members. The object of the club is the promotion of more intimate social relations between the members. Any manufacturer or dealer

in rubber goods in Chicago may become a member by complying with the constitution and by laws and receiving a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting. The membership fee is \$5, and the annual dues \$10. Meetings will be held on the second Tuesday of every alternate month, and each member may be represented by any number of proper officers or representatives, though no concern shall be entitled to more than one vote. The officers elected for the first year are:

*President*.—D. C. BLANCHARD, Mechanical Rubber Co.

*Vice President*.—FRANK E. MILLER, Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co.

*Secretary-Treasurer*.—PAUL BLATCHFORD.

*Executive Committee*.—John H. Kelly, Republic Rubber Co.; Frank Henderson, Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Co.; E. H. Huxley, Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co.

The next meeting will be held on the second Tuesday in June, and from the suggestions made at the meeting reported above it is expected that it will prove interesting and profitable.

## A PACIFIC COAST RUBBER ASSOCIATION.

THE Mechanical Rubber Goods Association of the Pacific Coast has been organized, with headquarters in San Francisco. The association has been established for the purpose of promoting good fellowship among its members and correcting as far as possible such abuses and annoyances in the mechanical rubber goods trade as affect all of its members and do not enter into the competitive features thereof. The firms eligible to become members of the association are those carrying stocks of mechanical rubber goods or representing mechanical rubber goods factories east of the Rocky mountains. The following companies are now represented in the membership, and applications are invited from other firms who may be eligible and have not yet become members:

Bowers Rubber Co., Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co., H. N. Cook Belting Co., L. P. Degan Belting Co., Diamond Rubber Co., Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Co., Goodyear Rubber Co., Gorham Rubber Co., Graton & Knight Co., Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co., New York Belting and Packing Co., Limited; Pacific Coast Rubber Co., Pacific Hardware and Steel Co., Plant Supply Co., Revere Rubber Co.

At the first meeting of the association on March 11 the following officers were elected for one year:

*President*.—JOSEPH V. SELBY, western manager Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co.

*Vice president*.—W. J. GORHAM, president Gorham Rubber Co.

*Treasurer*.—C. F. RUNYAN, Goodyear Rubber Co.

*Secretary*.—G. N. DIDION.

## UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.—DIVIDENDS.

THE regular meeting of the board of the United States Rubber Co., on April 6, resulted, as had been predicted, in restoring the preferred shares of the company to an 8 per cent. dividend basis. That is, after declaring a fourth quarterly dividend of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. out of the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31, a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared, making 8 per cent. for the year. The last year in which dividends amounted to 8 per cent. was 1899-1900. All dividends were suspended at one time, and beginning in April, 1904, quarterly dividends were declared at the rate of 6 per cent. a year. After the meeting of the board referred to, a statement of earnings was issued (March partially estimated) of \$3,751,776.62, out of which dividends of 8 per cent. have been declared, amounting to \$1,882,040, leaving a surplus for the year of \$1,869,736.62. This, it is stated,



is equal to 7.7 per cent. on \$23,666,000 of common stock, on which the last dividend was paid April 30, 1900. The earnings applicable to dividends for the preceding fiscal year were \$1,575,641.

The annual meeting of shareholders for the election of directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting will be held at the registered offices of the company, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, May 16, at 12 M. The transfer books were closed on April 25 and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the day following the annual meeting.

#### AFFAIRS OF THE GOSHEN RUBBER WORKS.

THE action of a creditor of the Goshen Rubber Works (Goshen, Indiana), petitioning this concern into involuntary bankruptcy, reported in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD [April 1—page 248], proves to have been, in view of the circumstances, unwarranted. Albert G. Harlin, who was appointed receiver, was discharged at the first hearing before the United States circuit court, it requiring but 17 minutes to have the case dismissed. THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD is advised that the company are solvent and always have been, and they claim that the controversy with the Chicago creditor could have been adjusted easily had the latter shown a spirit of fairness. The company appear to have been somewhat handicapped recently through a lack of working capital, but this has been supplied by an issue of \$80,000 in bonds, all of which was subscribed for by the shareholders. The company begin their new year without a dollar of indebtedness, and report good prospects for business. Mr. Arrah J. Whisler, formerly of the Kokomo Rubber Co., has been employed as superintendent, and the company's sales department has been reorganized and strengthened.

#### THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO.

DATING from May 1 the general offices of this company will be located at the factory (Passaic, New Jersey), in order to facilitate the handling of their business. The company request that all correspondence to be addressed to them at Passaic. A stock of rubber goods will be kept on hand at No 18 Vesey street, New York, which premises will be retained as an important and fully equipped selling branch.

#### FIRE IN A BOSTON RUBBER STORE.

A FIRE which resulted from an unknown cause on the evening of April 7, in the rear of the rubber store of Prescott & Co., No. 27 Dock square, Boston, caused a loss of \$15,000. The damage was confined, however, to goods stored away for the summer trade and not now in demand, so that the firm were able to do business in seasonable goods the next morning, and by April 11 were in such shape that visitors to the store who had not heard of the fire saw no reason to suppose that one had occurred. The firm of Prescott & Co. was formed early in 1896 to deal in mechanical rubber goods, clothes wringers, carpet sweepers, and oil and gas stoves.

#### FIRE IN A BUFFALO RUBBER STORE.

THE firm of G. E. Thing & Co., wholesalers of boots, shoes, and rubbers, occupying a six story building, Nos. 37-39 Pearl street, Buffalo, New York, were burned out on the morning of April 1. The cause of the fire which started in the rear of the fourth floor has not been learned, and the delay in discovering it rendered it impossible to save anything in the building, though the firemen were able to prevent the spread of the flames to the neighboring buildings. The losses have been adjusted on the stock and on the building, which is under lease for a number of years, so that the firm hope to be ready for business in June. Meanwhile the business is taken care of through the

Rochester house of Lewis P. Ross, of which the Buffalo business is a branch. The firm is composed of G. E. Thing (who has been associated with Mr. Ross for 27 years), G. G. Ford, and L. P. Ross. The firm began business May 1, 1904, succeeding E. N. Neff, at the same location. Messrs. Thing & Co. are jobbers of the "Goodyear Glove" rubber footwear for Buffalo and vicinity, and having added the "Boston" and "Bay State" brands this season, they are in a shape to do a larger business than ever before. The company's loss has been estimated as high as \$200,000, the greater part being covered by insurance.

#### FIRE AT BEACON FALLS.

A FIRE broke out in the office of The Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. about 1.30 o'clock on the morning of April 8, and was extinguished after two hours of hard fighting by the factory fire brigade. The office building is situated within a few feet of the mill, and the fire could very easily have done serious damage. The office will have to be practically rebuilt, with the exception of the outside walls. The loss is estimated at about \$9000, and is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

#### A RUBBER COMPANY'S PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

A FIRE which broke out in the varnish house of the Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal—located in the center of the group of buildings comprising their extensive factory—about 9 A. M. on April 11, was extinguished by the company's fire brigade before the city firemen arrived with their engines. But for the prompt extinguishing of the flames the factory might have been very seriously damaged; as it was, however, the loss was slight. The Canadian Rubber Co. maintain two companies of well trained firemen chosen from their employés, and all the other male employés are instructed what to do in case of fire. Three fire reels, containing about 4000 feet of hose, are distributed about the plant, and an engine which pumps water direct from the river is kept constantly with steam up in order to be ready for use at a moment's notice. The rubber company's fire brigade has several times rendered valuable assistance at fires outside of the establishment.

#### THE RECENT FIRE AT MILLTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

REFERRING to the fire on the premises of the International Automobile Tire and Vehicle Co. (Milltown, N. J.), on March 21, reported in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD [April 1—page 244], it may be added that the building destroyed was not, as reported in some of the newspapers, the original factory built and operated by the late Christopher Meyer. The original Meyer building was destroyed by fire in 1861, and the building burned in March was that erected immediately afterward and subsequently used by Mr. Meyer's company.—A portion of the building recently burned was leased by the International company to the Jersey Rubber Specialty Co., manufacturers of seamless rubber goods, who advise THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD: "Our factory burned out completely, and it will be some time before we will be in a position to fill orders. We expect, however, to be in the market within the next 60 days with a complete line of seamless rubber goods, such as toy balloons, rubber gloves, finger cots, nipples, and the like. We have not definitely decided as to the location for our plant, but the indications are that it will be in Milltown."

#### THE WIRE AND CABLE CO. (MONTREAL).

THIS company is engaged in the manufacture of bare copper wire, and weatherproof and insulated wires and cables, involving work in paper, lead, and rubber insulation. The company has hitherto purchased its rubber compound from the rubber factories in the Dominion, but has recently installed an equipment of washers, calenders, etc., for making insulating

compounds, which places it within the list of rubber factories. —The company has favored us with one of its books of tables, which is very comprehensive and well arranged, as well as being a handsome publication.

#### THE SWINEHART CLINCHER TIRE AND RUBBER CO.

THIS company was mentioned in our last issue as having acquired the factory of the Rubber Specialty Co. (Akron, Ohio), with the intention of manufacturing their own tires in future. The formalities attending the transfer of the property were concluded on April 4. The premises acquired include a three story brick building, with basement, 65 X 20 feet, well equipped with machinery. The company started grinding rubber on April 11. In connection with the patented Swinehart motor tires, the company expect to manufacture rubber tired truck wheels on a considerable scale.

#### THE MITZEL RUBBER CO. (CARROLLTON, OHIO).

THIS company has broken ground for a new building for use as a press room, 40 X 40 feet, for which they have plans completed and the material purchased. After this building is ready for use the entire factory will be rearranged, an additional number of presses being put in and new machinery installed. The company are understood to have been very successful in their new location, and to be preparing to take up some new lines of production for which still other new buildings will be required.

#### NO MERGER OF CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANIES.

THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD has the best authority for stating that there is no basis of fact for the recent published newspaper reports pointing to an amalgamation of the four largest rubber manufacturing companies in Canada.

#### NEW RUBBER INSULATED CABLE FOR MEXICO.

A CONTRACT has been awarded by the Mexican government to The Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Co. (New York) for the construction of a triplex double armored submarine cable, which is to be laid across the Terminos lagoon, near Yucatan, to connect with the government telegraph system of that province. This cable is being made under the same specifications as that made by the same company and now in operation between Vera Cruz, Frontera, and Campeche—a nine conductor cable, with India-rubber insulation, and 472 nautical miles in length. [See THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, January 1, 1902—page 116.] The company are informed by the government that the former cable has been in continuous service, transmitting about 3000 messages daily, and in every way proving satisfactory. It is referred to as having been entirely free from trouble from the teredo, which has so greatly shortened the life of Gutta-percha cables in tropical waters.

#### THE CONSUMERS RUBBER CO. (BRISTOL, R. I.)

THIS company, the incorporation of which was reported in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD last month [page 246] has been organized with Terrence McCarty president and treasurer, and Nathan W. McCarty secretary. The company has acquired the land and buildings and machinery formerly used by the Byfield Rubber Co., of Bristol, which will be known as factory No. 1, and used for the manufacture of insulated wires and cables. The new two story building on the premises will be known as factory No. 3 and devoted to the production of mechanical goods and sundries. The company has installed a new 300 HP. Harris-Corliss engine and added considerable new machinery. Sample goods have been produced since early in the month and some shipments have been made.—The Byfield Rubber Co. was incorporated September 10, 1897, and engaged principally in making rubber footwear, the production of which increased to 4500 pairs daily. The factory was closed in Novem-

ber, 1901. Terrence McCarty was general manager during this period and later was engaged for some time in the manufacture of rubber shoes on the same premises.

#### HARDMAN RUBBER CO.—ACCIDENT.

THE bursting of a 10 ton flywheel in the factory of the Hardman Rubber Co. (Belleville, New Jersey), on April 10, caused considerable damage, the repairing of which required the rest of the month. An auxiliary engine was uninjured, however, and all departments, with the exception of the grinding and callendering rooms, continued in operation. Assistance was at once tendered by two other rubber concerns, one in mixing stock and another in calendering, so that the Hardman company have been able to fill orders with very little delay.

#### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

##### UNITED States Rubber Co.:

DATES.	COMMON.			PREFERRED.		
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Sales.	High.	Low.
Week ending Mar. 25	13,200	43	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,200	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{3}{4}$
Week ending Apr. 1	13,200	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,020	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	112
Week ending Apr. 8	19,700	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,800	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	113
Week ending Apr. 15	6,100	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,744	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Week ending Apr. 20	6,500	44	41	2,900	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{3}{4}$

##### RUBBER Goods Manufacturing Co.:

DATES.	COMMON.			PREFERRED.		
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Sales.	High.	Low.
Week ending Mar. 25	62,400	31	25 $\frac{5}{8}$	3,100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Week ending Apr. 1	71,110	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,300	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Week ending Apr. 8	36,225	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,025	109	104
Week ending Apr. 15	26,320	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,220	109	107
Week ending Apr. 20	17,900	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	655	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$

#### THE NEW CINCINNATI RUBBER FACTORY.

THE pioneer rubber factory of Cincinnati is expected to be in operation by midsummer. Reference was made in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD of March 1 [page 212] to the negotiations, in charge of Mr. W. G. Brown, for the removal to Cincinnati of a rubber plant operated for a number of years by an important concern in another city. The company meant was the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., with whom Mr. Brown had been connected for several years. He had obtained an option on their rubber factory at Akron, Ohio, and on March 30 the option was exercised, a company having been formed in Cincinnati, with \$250,000 capital, full paid, for the purpose. The Cincinnati Rubber Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and organized by the election of the following officers:

President—JOHN M. CRAWFORD, M. D.

Vice President and General Manager—W. G. BROWN.

Secretary—E. W. STRONG.

Treasurer—S. D. BALDWIN.

Additional Directors—James Albert Green, Fred. A. Geier, Samuel Hillis.

Dr. Crawford was sometime United States consul general at St. Petersburg. Mr. Brown has been manager of sales of the Whitman & Barnes company. Among the shareholders is Charles P. Taft, publisher of the Cincinnati Times-Star. Plans have been drawn for a factory, and at last accounts it was thought that the site would be in Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati. A number of the employees of the Akron factory probably will be transferred to the new plant.—The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co. will continue the operation of their Akron works until August 1, when the final transfer will be made, and the company will go out of rubber altogether. President C. E.

Sheldon explained to THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD: "In the way of an explanation for making this change I would state that for the past two years we have been abandoning our branch house system for the purpose of dealing directly with the jobbers. Formerly our branch houses sold quite an amount of rubber goods; this led us into the manufacturing of same ourselves so that, doing away with the branch houses, there is no necessity for us to manufacture these goods as in times past. Another reason is that we are confining our manufacture to a line of machinists' supplies to a large extent and as you will readily see the rubber business is quite foreign to this line of goods." Mr. Sheldon asserted that the change was not due to any idea that there was no longer money to be made in the rubber industry. The Whitman & Barnes company established their rubber plant at Akron about eight years ago, and W. G. Brown, who had been with the Cleveland Rubber Works ten years, entered their employ at the beginning of 1902.

#### THE VOORHEES RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO.

VOORHEES Rubber Manufacturing Co. (Jersey City, New Jersey) have consolidated their New York sales office, hitherto at No. 150 Nassau street, and their vehicle tire department, at No. 303 West 54th street, in a new location, No. 54 Dey street, where, in larger premises than they have before occupied, they have opened a store with a complete stock of hose, belting, packings, valves, mats, and mattings, tubing, etc., and where they carry and apply the Voorhees solid rubber tire.

#### "ELASTIC COMPOUND."

WILLIAM H. SCHEEL, No. 159 Maiden lane, New York, an importer of high grade rubber substitutes, antimonies, colors, fillers, and the like, for rubber workers' use, has recently introduced what he calls an Elastic Compound, a high grade hydrocarbon, designed to be used by makers of mechanical goods, footwear, etc. It is a high grade product, uniform in quality. Formulas for the application of Elastic Compound and other products may be obtained by manufacturers upon request. Mr. Scheel has added gilsonite and mineral rubber to the list of goods supplied by him.

#### NEW INCORPORATIONS.

M. AND S. TIRE CO., April 12, 1905, under Massachusetts laws; authorized capital, \$200,000. Incorporators: Franklin G. Saylor, Franklin; Horace N. Smith, Salem; and George H. Blake, Concord—all of Massachusetts.

=The Cincinnati Rubber Manufacturing Co., April 8, 1905, under Ohio laws, to manufacture rubber goods; capital, \$250,000. Incorporators: W. G. Brown, S. D. Baldwin, Fred. A. Geier, J. M. Crawford, James A. Green.

=International Manufacturing Co., April 19, under Connecticut laws, to make and deal in rubber goods; capital (stated to be full paid), \$75,000. Incorporators: Lucius F. Robinson and Ralph O. Wells, of Hartford, and William B. Reid, New York city. The holders of the shares are: Lewis D. Parker, West Hartford, 187; Arthur S. Hyde, Hartford, 187; S. Terry Pollak, Mexico city, 187; W. B. Reid, 186; E. B. Redfield, L. S. Robinson, R. O. Wells, all of Hartford, 1 each. L. D. Parker is president and treasurer, and A. S. Hyde vice president and secretary. All the shareholders named are directors. Lewis D. Parker was for a number of years connected with the Hartford Rubber Works Co., of which he ceased to be president at the annual meeting on June 7, 1904. The Hartford newspapers have since reported the intention of Mr. Parker to sue that company for alleged abrogation of contract without cause.

=Amsterdam Rubber Co. (Nos. 105 107 Reade street, New York), March 30, 1905, under New York laws; capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: Edward R. Rice, Buffalo, N. Y.; Walter S. Ballou, Providence, R. I.; Charles W. Barnes, New York. Ob-

ject, to handle the products of The Joseph Banigan Rubber Co. in New York city and the surrounding territory. The Banigan Rubber Co. of Buffalo, the incorporation of which was reported last month, will handle the Banigan products in the territory of which Buffalo, New York, is the center.

=Case Chicle Co. (Rochester, N. Y.), April 7, 1905, under New York laws, to manufacture chewing gum; capital, \$200,000. Directors: Charles V. Case, William Horcheler, and Louis L. Williams—all of Rochester.

#### TRADE NEWS NOTES.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co. (New York), on April 5, the retiring board of directors was reelected, and subsequently the officers of the company were also reelected. No other business was transacted.

=The annual meeting of shareholders of the Manufactured Rubber Co. will be held at the registered offices of the company, in Camden, New Jersey, on Wednesday, May 10.

=The Republic Rubber Co. (Youngstown, Ohio), have filed a certificate with the secretary of state of Ohio, of the increase of their capital stock from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000, this increase having been rendered desirable by the recent growth of their business.

=The Apsley Rubber Co. (Hudson, Massachusetts) at last accounts were very busy in the footwear department, increasing the daily ticket of shoes and reemploying the boot makers who were recently laid off.

=The Fisk Rubber Co.'s factory (Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts) was closed for only a day and a half for the annual inventory, at the beginning of April.

=Iroquois Rubber Co.—F. C. Howlett, president—jobbers of rubber footwear and clothing, Nos. 43-45 Pearl street, Buffalo, New York, advise THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD: "The reports of the newspapers with reference to our having sustained loss by fire [on April 1] are erroneous. We have a very close call, but fortunately were not damaged at all. The fire started in the wholesale boot and shoe house of G. E. Thing & Co., two doors from us, but the firemen were able to control same before it reached us."

=The Globe Mills Rubber Co. (Lawrence, Massachusetts) have taken title to the property known as the Globe Worsted Mills from Leonard C. Moore, treasurer of the corporation, who recently purchased the same from the American Woolen Co. There are 1½ acres of land; the principal mill building of brick, 200 × 50 feet, part two and part three stories; a smaller wooden building, and water power rights. It is understood that the first production will be tennis shoes, and that the making of rubber shoes will be begun in time to figure in next winter's trade.

=At a meeting of the Central Labor Union of Lawrence, Massachusetts, on the evening of April 12, communications were received from the various local labor organizations requesting the central body to see to it that the factory of the newly organized Globe Mills Rubber Co. was made a union shop.

=The uniformed base ball team of George Borgfeldt & Co. (New York) are ready for challenges. This team lost but one game during the entire season last year. Challenges may be addressed to Manager C. H. Norton, No. 48 West Fourth street, New York.

=H. B. Camp, president of The Faultless Rubber Co., is interested in the National Fireproofing Co., who are erecting a plant at Independence, Ohio, for the manufacture of underground electrical conduits, for which it is understood that a number of advance orders have been received, especially for exports to Europe.



=The Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Co. are making at their works at Bayonne, New Jersey, on an order from the United States government, 200 miles of rubber insulated submarine cable to connect Valdez with Seward, Alaska. Valdez is the present northern terminus of the new cable line from Seattle, Washington state, made by the Safety company and reported in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, November 1, 1904 [page 53].

=The Standard Underground Cable Co. (Pittsburgh, Pa.) have discontinued their agency arrangements on the Pacific coast, and established a Pacific coast branch in charge of Mr. A. B. Saurman, with offices in the Rialto building, San Francisco. There will be sub-sales offices at Los Angeles, California, and Portland, Oregon. The company's factory at Oakland, California (the only factory west of the Mississippi equipped with lead presses for cable insulation work), is reported to have been unusually busy for several months past.

=In the last thirteen days of March the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. shipped more than 42,000 cases of goods, which is a record few shoe companies have ever equalled and shows that "Bostons" retain their old time popularity.

=The Maine Rubber Shoe Co. (Portland, Maine), a corporation formed in 1904 to job rubber footwear, have voted to increase the number of directors from three to four.

=The Woonsocket Rubber Co. are to take out 8 boilers now in service at their "Alice" mill, at Woonsocket, and replace them with 7 new horizontal return tubular boilers, 18 feet 4 inches long and 72 inches diameter, to be built by the D. M. Dillon Steam Boiler Works (Fitchburg, Mass.). The mill will not be closed while the new boilers are being installed, which probably will be during the summer.

=It is reported that negotiations are in progress for the merger of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co. (Baltimore) with the United States Cotton Duck Corporation.

=A large number of the boot makers of the Edgeworth factory of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. are reported to have been transferred to the company's Fells factory in Melrose.

=Charles P. Kelly, formerly with Morgan & Wright (Chicago), but more recently on the executive staff of The Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal as deputy manager of the Moulded Goods department, has been promoted by this prominent company to the position of superintendent of the Mechanical Goods factory.

=The Independent Rubber Co. (Fort Wayne, Indiana), wholesalers of rubber boots and shoes, handling the Hood Rubber Co.'s brands exclusively, have removed to larger quarters, No. 121 East Columbia street. They now have 13 salesmen on the road.

=Charles B. Raymond on April 24 became acting secretary of The B. F. Goodrich Co. (Akron, Ohio), with the title of assistant secretary. On account of the illness for the past year or more of Mr. R. P. Marvin, so long secretary of the company, he has not been able to have active charge of the office.

=The circuit court at Akron, Ohio, has affirmed the verdict of the common pleas court awarding to Addison McClurg \$1500 damages for injuries sustained while employed in the company's factory. McClurg won on the first trial, but a higher court reversed the verdict. A second trial resulted in a similar verdict, and the defendant based an appeal upon a count of alleged errors.

=Mr. John J. McGill, who has been identified for years with the rubber industry in Canada, has become connected with the management of The Durham Rubber Co., Limited, of Bowmanville, Ontario, who are planning to rebuild their plant and extend their capacity.

=The National India Rubber Co. have hitherto sold practically their entire outfit from the home office at Bristol, but on April 1 a marked change in the selling system was inaugurated, with a view to a systematic division and distribution of the work, which, it is believed, will greatly increase their facilities and volume of business. Henceforth there will be four selling agencies: (1) The National India Rubber Co. will cover from their Bristol office the New England states, New Jersey, New York city, and Philadelphia; (2) The Iroquois Rubber Co. (Buffalo, N. Y.) will cover the greater part of New York state and Pennsylvania, and eastern Ohio; (3) the Chicago Rubber Shoe Co. will cover the western territory, and (4) the Maryland Rubber Co. (Baltimore) the south and southeast.

=It is understood that the Morgan & Wright factory is to be removed from Chicago to Detroit, the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co., who own it, having decided to establish a plant in the latter city.

=Mr. Leon Ekert, of Ekert Brothers, Hamburg, agents of the United States Rubber Co., for Germany and other continental countries, will be on this side of the Atlantic until the middle of May, and may be addressed in care of the United States company in regard to any novelties in rubber which manufacturers may have to offer.

=The factory of the American Rubber Co., at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was closed for the annual inventory for the last three days of the week ending April 1, and work was resumed on Monday, April 3.

=Charged with hazing Charles A. Bolt, a fellow employé in the Lycoming Rubber Co., George T. Ellis, A. M. Rhoades and Roy Winner, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, have been made joint defendants in a suit for \$10,000 damages.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

THE governor of Connecticut, the Hon. Henry Roberts was entertained at luncheon in the new dining rooms at the office of the Hartford Rubber Works Co. on April 1, the party including several officials of the rubber company and also of the Electric Vehicle Co. and the Pope Manufacturing Co. Governor Roberts and his party were taken in automobiles to the rubber works, over which the state flag was flying, in recognition of the visit of the chief magistrate.

=Colonel Frank L. Locke, general superintendent of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., as president of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is doing excellent work in throwing light upon and opposing the merger that has been suggested between the Institute and Harvard University. As an increasing number of "Tech" men are connected with the rubber trade it will interest them to know that in all probability the individuality of their excellent technical school will be preserved.

=Mr. Harry Keene, secretary of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co., and Mr. Leonard Richards, president of the Boston Artificial Leather Co., were among the tenants of the apartment house, No. 281 Fifth avenue, New York, which building was burned on the night of March 25. They were obliged to leave their rooms hastily, without waiting to secure any of their valuables.

=Mr. William R. Dupee, of Boston, president of the American Rubber Co., and Mrs. Hadassah Mackintire, of Watertown, Mass., were married in Grace Church, at Newton, on April 19. Colonel Samuel P. Colt was best man.

=Mr. Charles R. Flint is in St. Petersburg, mentioned in connection with several representatives of gun and armor-plate manufacturing firms seeking to do business with the Russian government.

## REVIEW OF THE CRUDE RUBBER MARKET.

THE world's visible supplies of crude rubber have been measurably increased of late, with the result that the quotations presented herewith show a decline, except as regards fine Pará, which is held at an advance over the figures printed in this department one month ago. Some of the African grades are quoted without change, while a decline appears in the case of others, as well as in coarse Pará and Peruvian (Caucho).

The arrivals at Pará during March were the largest ever recorded in a single month, the explanation of which doubtless is that rubber production in the Acre district, having been restored to normal conditions, is now expanding, and the output of that region, being so remote from the seaboard, does not reach Pará until near the end of the season.

Total receipts for the season at Pará (including Caucho) according to the best returns available on April 28 had been 29,050 tons, as compared with 27,520 tons to April 30 last year—an increase of 1530 tons. By the end of March the arrivals at Manáos had exceeded by 1502 tons the arrivals for the first nine months of the preceding crop year. The increase at Manáos had been due to larger arrivals from the Acre, from the river Madeira (evidently Bolivian rubber), and from Peru, together with an increase of 502 tons in Caucho. If the Pará receipts for May and June shall be as large as last year, the total crop will be 1500 tons in advance of the production of any former crop season.

At the Antwerp sale on April 26 only about 300 tons were offered, all of which found buyers, the average prices being higher by about 10 centimes per kilo (near 1 cent per pound) than those of the preceding monthly sale on March 29. As the quality of the lots offered was somewhat lower than that sold at the March auction, it is estimated that the actual rise by ratio of value is not far from 2 cents per pound in the New York market. It is not thought that much of the rubber sold will reach the United States.

Following is a statement of prices of Pará grades, one year ago, one month ago, and on April 30—the current date.

PARÁ.	May 1, '04.	April 1, '05.	April 30.
Islands, fine, new.....	108@109	127@128	129@130
Islands, fine, old.....	@	none here	none here
Upriver, fine, new.....	111@112	129@130	130@131
Upriver, fine, old.....	112@113	none here	none here
Islands, coarse, new.....	64@ 65	74@ 75	73@ 74
Islands, coarse, old.....	@	none here	75@ 76
Upriver, coarse, new.....	86@ 87	96@ 97	95@ 96
Upriver, coarse, old.....	@	none here	none here
Caucho (Peruvian) sheet.....	69@ 70	75@ 76	73@ 74
Caucho (Peruvian) ball.....	78@ 79	82½@ 83	81@ 82

Quotations for other grades in the New York market are generally lower:

AFRICAN.		CENTRALS.	
Sierra Leone, 1st quality	100@101	Esmeralda, sausage....	85 @86
Massai, red.....	100@101	Guayaquil, strip.....	74 @75
Benguella.....	79@ 80	Nicaragua, scrap....	84 @85
Cameroon ball.....	67@ 68	Panama, slab.....	64 @65
Accra flake.....	30@ 31	Mexican, scrap.....	86 @87
Lopori ball, prime....	106@107	Mexican, slab.....	64 @65
Lopori strip, prime....	102@103	Mangabeira, sheet....	50 @58
Ikelemba.....	107@108	EAST INDIAN.	
Madagascar, pinky....	85@ 86	Assam.....	96 @97
		Borneo.....	42 @43

## Late Pará cables quote:

	Per Kilo.		Per Kilo.
Islands, fine.....	5\$750	Upriver, fine.....	6\$700
Islands, coarse.....	2\$550	Upriver, coarse.....	4\$400
Exchange, 16¾d.			

## Last Manáos advices:

Upriver, fine.....	6\$675	Upriver, coarse.....	3\$975
Exchange, 16¾d.			

## NEW YORK RUBBER PRICES FOR MARCH (NEW RUBBER).

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Upriver, fine.....	129@1.34	1.06@1.12	90 @93
Upriver, coarse.....	94@1.00	84@ 87	72 @74
Islands, fine.....	1.25@1.31	1.03@1.08	86 @90
Islands, coarse.....	75@ 80	66@ 70	55 @58
Cametá.....	77@ 82	66@ 70	57 @61

In regard to the financial situation, Albert B. Beers (broker in India-rubber, No. 68 William street, New York), advises us:

"There has been but little change in money market conditions during April from those prevailing in March, except that call money has ruled a little higher, but commercial paper has continued at 4 @ 5 per cent. for the best rubber names, and 5 @ 6 per cent. for the general run, with a fair demand."

## Statistics of Para Rubber (Excluding Caucho).

		NEW YORK.			
		Fine and Medium.	Coarse.	Total 1905.	Total 1904.
Stocks, February 28 .. tons	132	4 =	136	115	299
Arrivals, March.....	2190	958 =	3148	2416	1671
Aggregating.....	2322	962 =	3284	2531	1970
Deliveries, March.....	2101	840 =	2941	2285	1431
Stocks, March 31.....	221	122 =	343	246	539

		PARÁ.		ENGLAND.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Stocks, Feb. 28..... tons	810	435	30	305	380
Arrivals, March.....	3800	3970	4030	770	875
Aggregating.....	4710	4405	4060	1075	1255
Deliveries, March.. ..	3881	3800	3805	800	775
Stocks, March 31.....	829	605	255	275	480

	1905.	1904.	1903.
World's visible supply, March 31..... tons	3511	2506	4547
Pará receipts, July 1 to March 31.....	23,256	22,345	21,211
Pará receipts of Caucho, same dates.....	3704	3129	2320
Afloat from Pará to United States, March 31.....	829	392	1229
Afloat from Pará to Europe, March 31.....	1210	783	974

## London.

## EDWARD TILL &amp; Co. report stocks [April 1]:

		1905.	1904.	1903.
LONDON	Pará sorts..... tons	8	—	—
	Borneo.....	—	4	26
	Assam and Rangoon.....	1	6	3
	Penang.....	133	—	—
	Other sorts.....	181	206	188
Total.....		323	216	217
LIVERPOOL	Pará.....	278	483	1548
	Caucho.....	171	196	294
	Other sorts.....	460	472	466
Total, United Kingdom.....		1232	1367	2525
Total, March 1.....		1264	1156	1939

## PRICES PAID DURING MARCH.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Pará fine, hard..	5/ 4½ @5/ 7 4/ 6 @4/ 9	3/8 @3/10¼	3/8 @3/10¼
Do soft.....	5/ 5 @5/ 7½ 4/ 5 @4/ 8	3/8 @3/10	3/8 @3/10
Negroheads, scrappy..	4/ 0½ @4/ 3 3/ 6½ @3/ 9	3/0½ @3/ 1½	3/0½ @3/ 1½
Do Cametá.....	3/ 3 @3/ 3½ 2/10½ @2/11½	2/5½ @2/ 6	2/5½ @2/ 6
Bolivian.....	5/ 5½ @5/ 7 4/ 6½ @4/ 8	—	—
Caucho, ball.....	3/ 4 @3/ 6 3/ 3 @3/ 4½	2/11 @2/11½	2/11 @2/11½
Do slab.....	3/ 1½ @3/ 3 2/10 @2/10½	2/4 @2/ 4½	2/4 @2/ 4½
Do tails.....	3/ 2½ @3/ 2½	No sales	No sales

## London.

APRIL 1.—A dull tone has prevailed and prices of Paras are 1d. lower; little business has been done. Fine hard sold at 5s. 7½d. @ 5s. 6¾d., closing at the latter figure, and soft fine at 5s. 7d. @ 5s. 6¾d. Bolivian fine nominally 5s. 7d.; Mollendo, nearest value 5s. 6d. At to-day's auction, the moderate supplies met a slow demand and only a small part sold at rather lower prices.

## PLANTATION RUBBER.

March 31 Auction.—Seventy-three packages offered and 27 sold. Ceylon fine pale biscuits at 6s. 6d. [= \$1.58½]; ditto rather moldy, 6s. 5d.; good scrap, 4s. 6d. @ 4s. 7d.; inferior mixed ditto 3s. 11d. @ 4s.; good ball, 3s. 9d.

April 14 Auction.—Ninety-eight packages offered and 36 sold. Ceylon fine thin biscuits at 6s. 2d. @ 6s. 3¼d.; [= \$1.52½]; fair to good scrap at 4s. 3d. @ 4s. 10d.; inferior dirty ditto at 3s. Straits fine thin biscuits at 6s. 2d.

The Times of Ceylon (Colombo) contains the following special cable despatch in its issue of March 9, which was not a rubber auction day: "To-day 2000 pounds of rubber were sold at 6s. 7d. The rubber was from the following Ceylon estates: Ingoya (Ceylon Tea Plantations); Hattangalla (Neboda); Weoya and Polatagama (Vatiantota Ceylon Tea Co.); and Pallagoda (Kalutara Co., Limited)."

## Antwerp.

## ANTWERP RUBBER STATISTICS FOR MARCH.

DETAILS.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Stocks, Feb. 28, kilos	557,400	335,090	475,538	984,820	781,100
Arrivals, March....	334,000	751,077	428,455	258,131	570,052
Congo sorts.....	266,097	646,124	398,743	235,518	528,795
Other sorts.....	67,903	104,953	29,712	22,613	41,257
Aggregating....	891,400	1,086,167	903,993	1,242,951	1,351,152
Sales, March.....	567,455	385,432	632,109	401,273	507,318
Stocks, March 31.	323,945	700,735	271,884	841,678	843,834
Arrivals since Jan. 1	1,281,027	1,637,802	1,146,128	1,501,489	1,573,310
Congo sorts....	1,002,124	1,322,806	1,008,997	1,436,687	1,493,293
Other sorts....	278,903	314,996	137,131	64,802	179,017
Sales since Jan. 1..	1,498,443	1,547,967	1,532,349	1,074,520	1,343,515

## RUBBER ARRIVALS AT ANTWERP.

APRIL 4.—By the *Anversville*, from the Congo:

Bunge & Co.....(Société Générale Africaine) kilos	90,000
Do .....	18,400
Do .....	25,200
Do .....	2,200
L. & W. Van de Velde .....	68,200
Comptoir des Produits Coloniaux ("N'Goko" Sangha)	3,000
Société Coloniale Anversoise (Cie. du Kouango Français)	10,000

## PARA RUBBER VIA EUROPE.

FOUNDS	
MAR. 27.—By the <i>Etruria</i> =Liverpool:	
General Rubber Co. (Fine).....	22,500
Wallace & Gough (Cauché).....	3,500
MAR. 27.—By the <i>Pretoria</i> =Hamburg:	
Poel & Arnold (Cauché).....	10,000

MAR. 30.—By the <i>Bovine</i> =Liverpool:	
A. T. Morse & Co. (Fine).....	11,500
MAR. 31.—By the <i>Teutonic</i> =Liverpool:	
New York Commercial Co. (Fine)...	45,000
MAR. 31.—By the <i>Graf Waldersee</i> =Hamburg:	
Poel & Arnold (Fine).....	15,500
APR. 1.—By the <i>Campania</i> =Liverpool:	

New York Commercial Co. (Fine).....	45,000
General Rubber Co. (Fine).....	17,000
APR. 10.—By the <i>Menzaneres</i> =Ciudad Bolívar:	
Thebaud Brothers (Fine).....	2,500
Thebaud Brothers (Coarse).....	3,000
APR. 10.—By the <i>Coronia</i> =Liverpool:	
General Rubber Co. (Fine).....	11,000
New York Commercial Co. (Coarse).....	6,000

## Rubber Scrap Prices.

NEW YORK quotations—prices paid by consumers for carload lots, in cents per pound—show no change since the last report:

Old Rubber Boots and Shoes—Domestic.....	5½ @ 5¾
Do .....	5½ @ 5¾
Pneumatic Bicycle Tires.....	4½ @ 4¾
Solid Rubber Wagon and Carriage Tires.....	6
White Trimmed Rubber.....	8½ @ 8¾
Heavy Black Rubber.....	4
Air Brake Hose.....	2½ @ 2¾
Fire and Large Hose.....	2 @ 2½
Garden Hose.....	1¾ @ 1¾
Matting.....	¾ @ 1

Do .....	(Belge du Haut Congo)	1,000
Do .....	(Cie. de Lomami)	20,000
M. S. Cols.....	(Société l'Ikelemba)	1,000
Charles Dethier.....	(Société La M'Poko)	8,000
Cie. Commerciale des Colonies.....	(La Haut Sangha)	8,600
Do .....		2,000
G. & C. Krelinger.....	(La Lobay)	6,000
Comptoir Commercial Congolais.....		9,700
		273,300

## Liverpool.

WILLIAM WRIGHT & Co. report [April 1]:

Fine Para.—During the early part of the month there was a strong demand at advancing prices and a new record was created, 5s. 9d. [= about \$1.40] being paid for hard cure Fine; since then, under the influence of heavy receipts and a pause in the demand, prices have reacted and the market closes quiet at 5s. 5¼d. for Upriver. Whether this month's receipts are at the expense of next remains to be seen; if they are we shall certainly see a further advance. For forward delivery there has been a good demand, principally for Upriver fine at current rates, closing values for Upriver up to May-June 5s. 6d.

## IMPORTS FROM PARA AT NEW YORK.

[The Figures Indicate Weights in Pounds.]

April 4.—By the steamer *Dunstan*, from Manáos and Pará:

IMPORTERS.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Cauché.	Total.
A. T. Morse & Co.....	244,500	42,400	102,000	100,000	488,900
Poel & Arnold.....	224,100	111,100	101,300	50,900	487,400
New York Commercial Co. 220,200	51,000	70,800	84,900		426,900
General Rubber Co.....	209,700	40,500	84,200	20,600	355,000
Neale & Co.....	124,300	21,000	19,200	600	165,100
Edmund Reeks & Co.....			38,000		38,000
Laurence Johnson & Co..	6,300	2,100	6,300		14,700
Lionel Hageners & Co..	4,800		8,700		13,500

Total.....1,033,900 268,100 430,500 257,000=1,989,500

April 14.—By the steamer *Maranhense* from Manáos and Pará:

New York Commercial Co.	200,700	50,200	63,300	21,500	335,700
Poel & Arnold.....	66,600	19,500	59,700	35,400	181,200
General Rubber Co....	73,600	16,600	19,500	52,500	162,200
A. T. Morse & Co.....	10,700	2,500	47,000	2,300	62,500
Edmund Reeks & Co....	13,800	...	7,900	...	21,700
Hagemeyer & Brunn....	1,300	...	14,700	...	16,000
Herbst Brothers.....	1,600	...	900	...	2,500

Total..... 368,300 88,800 213,000 111,700= 781,800

April 24.—By the steamer *Cametense*, from Manáos and Pará:

A. T. Morse & Co.....	141,200	20,700	58,800	77,900	298,600
Poel & Arnold.....	28,600	6,000	39,700	102,500	176,800
New York Commercial Co. 63,500	29,100	48,700	1,500		142,800
General Rubber Co....	30,800	6,600	14,200	46,400	98,000
Neale & Co.....	32,600	6,200	34,300		73,100
Edmund Reeks & Co....	6,300		5,000		11,300
Lionel Hageners & Co..	5,200		2,800		8,000

Total..... 308,200 68,600 203,500 228,300= 808,600

[NOTE.—The steamer *Heratio*, from Pará, is due at New York, May 5, with 165 tons Rubber.]

## RUBBER MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One Harris Corliss Engine, 750 h. p.; Knowles Pump and Condenser, practically new; Pump and Condenser, never used at all; one Fishkill Corliss Engine, 500 h. p., used 14 months; one Wright Corliss Engine, 350 h. p.; ten rubber Calenders, of different sizes; sixty grinders; twelve crackers; three Seeley Cutting Presses; two Clark Tubing Machines, one for insulating; one Hydraulic Press, five opening, 9 inch ram; Rubber Horse Shoe moulds; one Wizzer or Washer; two Devulcanizers 6 ft. x 25 ft., one 5 ft. x 20 ft., one 3½ ft. x 25 ft., all complete with tracks, carriages, etc.; a large lot of rubber mill Shafting; also a lot of Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, and a lot of miscellaneous Rubber Mill Machinery. All of this stock is in the best of condition. Some of it has not been used at all and the rest practically as good as new. Will accept any reasonable price. Please come to see me as I want to unload all stock that I have on hand. PHILIP MCGORRY, Trenton, New Jersey.



APR. 17.—By the <i>Maraca</i> —Ciudad Bolívar:	
Thebaud Brothers (Fine).....	5,500
Thebaud Brothers (Coarse).....	3,500
APR. 22.—By the <i>Baltic</i> —Liverpool:	
A. T. Morse & Co. (Fine).....	10,000

# OTHER ARRIVALS IN NEW YORK

## CENTRALS.

MAR. 25.—By the <i>Monterey</i> —Mexico:	
Harburger & Stack.....	2,500
H. Marquardt & Co.....	1,500
Fred. Probst & Co.....	1,000
E. Steiger & Co.....	700
L. N. Chemedin & Co.....	800
MAR. 25.—By the <i>Georgie</i> —Liverpool:	
J. H. Rossbach & Bros.....	9,500
Hirsch & Kaiser.....	2,500
MAR. 25.—By the <i>Baltic</i> —Liverpool:	
Poel & Arnold.....	17,000
MAR. 27.—By the <i>Matanzas</i> —Mexico:	
George A. Alden & Co.....	30,000
H. Marquardt & Co.....	1,500
MAR. 28.—By the <i>Sibiria</i> —Colombia:	
G. Amsinck & Co.....	2,500
Roldan & Van Sickle.....	1,000
J. H. Recknagel & Son.....	800
American Trading Co.....	500
MAR. 29.—By the <i>El Dorado</i> —New Orleans:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	5,000
Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co.....	3,000
MAR. 29.—By the <i>Adelante</i> —Colon:	
G. Amsinck & Co.....	5,800
Hirzel, Feltman & Co.....	4,800
Lawrence Johnson & Co.....	3,600
Gabriel Perigault.....	3,400
J. A. Medina & Co.....	3,000
Dumarest Bros. & Co.....	1,700
Roldan & Van Sickle.....	1,500
De Sols Lobo & Co.....	1,500
Charles E. Griffin.....	1,300
Eggers & Heinlein.....	1,000
Lawman & Kemp.....	800
A. M. Capen's Sons.....	800
MAR. 30.—By the <i>Proteus</i> —New Orleans:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	2,500
Eggers & Heinlein.....	1,500
MAR. 31.—By the <i>Teutonic</i> —Liverpool:	
Wallace L. Gough.....	15,000
MAR. 31.—By the <i>Graf Waldersee</i> —Hamburg:	
Poel & Arnold.....	7,500
Thomsen & Co.....	3,000
APR. 1.—By the <i>Esperanza</i> —Mexico:	
American Trading Co.....	2,500
Strube & Ulitz.....	2,500
H. Marquardt & Co.....	1,000
Graham, Hinkley & Co.....	1,000
Harburger & Stack.....	700
E. Steiger & Co.....	500
Isaac Kubie & Co.....	500
APR. 3.—By the <i>Meaba</i> —London:	
Poel & Arnold.....	11,000
APR. 3.—By the <i>Alti</i> —Colombia, etc.:	
G. Amsinck & Co.....	7,500
A. T. Hanneburg.....	5,000
A. D. Straus & Co.....	2,200
A. A. Lehman & Co.....	1,000
Isaac Brandon & Bros.....	800
Graham, Hinkley & Co.....	600
APR. 4.—By the <i>Chalmette</i> —New Orleans:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	7,000
A. N. Rotholz.....	6,500
APR. 4.—By the <i>Bluecher</i> —Hamburg:	
George A. Alden & Co.....	4,500
Rubber Trading Co.....	3,300
APR. 5.—By the <i>Canning</i> —Bahia:	
A. D. Hitch & Co.....	11,000
J. H. Rossbach & Bros.....	3,500
Hirsch & Kaiser.....	2,500
APR. 6.—By the <i>Financ</i> —Colon:	
G. Amsinck & Co.....	5,600
Hirzel, Feltman & Co.....	5,300
E. B. Strout.....	4,700
Gabriel Perigault.....	3,200
Piza, Nephews & Co.....	3,000
Isaac Brandon & Bros.....	1,700
A. Rosenthal's Sons.....	2,800
Silva, Bussenius & Co.....	1,500
APR. 8.—By the <i>Vigilante</i> —Hamburg:	
George A. Alden & Co.....	17,500
H. Marquardt & Co.....	2,500

## CENTRALS—Continued.

E. Steiger & Co.....	1,000
Harburg & Stack.....	1,000
APR. 11.—By the <i>El Monte</i> —New Orleans:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	6,500
Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co.....	6,000
APR. 13.—By the <i>Gracia</i> —Honduras:	
Hause & Nevin.....	3,000
Rosing Brothers & Co.....	2,000
APR. 12.—By the <i>Segurana</i> —Colon:	
G. Amsinck & Co.....	9,100
J. A. Medina & Co.....	7,000
Gabriel Perigault.....	7,100
Roldan & Van Sickle.....	4,500
Dumarest Bros. & Co.....	3,500
Hirzel Feltman & Co.....	3,500
E. B. Strout.....	1,700
Lawrence Johnson & Co.....	1,500
A. Rosenthal's Sons.....	1,500
Lawman & Kemp.....	1,200
A. M. Capen's Sons.....	1,000
Meyer Hecht.....	900
APR. 12.—By the <i>Surina</i> —Colombia:	
Banco de Exportasos.....	3,500
Roldan & Van Sickle.....	3,000
Pedro A. Lopez.....	1,000
A. A. Lido & Co.....	1,000
A. Held.....	800
Isaac Brandon & Bros.....	800
APR. 13.—By the <i>Titan</i> —Bahia:	
Hirsch & Kaiser.....	10,000
J. H. Rossbach & Bros.....	8,000
A. D. Hitch & Co.....	4,500
APR. 15.—By the <i>City of Washington</i> —Colon:	
G. Amsinck & Co.....	8,600
Hirzel, Feltman & Co.....	5,400
Eggers & Heinlein.....	800
APR. 15.—By the <i>Havana</i> —Mexico:	
E. Steiger & Co.....	4,000
Harburger & Stack.....	3,000
Strube & Ulitz.....	1,000
Graham, Hinkley & Co.....	1,000
L. N. Chemedin & Co.....	800
American Trading Co.....	700
H. Marquardt & Co.....	500
APR. 17.—By the <i>St. Louis</i> —London:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	4,500
George A. Alden & Co.....	1,500
APR. 17.—By the <i>El Dorado</i> —New Orleans:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	6,000
A. N. Rotholz.....	2,000
Andreas & Co.....	1,000
APR. 18.—By the <i>Dyron</i> —Bahia:	
Hirsch & Kaiser.....	20,000
J. H. Rossbach & Bros.....	10,000
A. D. Hitch & Co.....	4,000
APR. 20.—By the <i>Alhena</i> —Colon:	
G. Amsinck & Co.....	7,000
J. A. Medina & Co.....	3,600
Isaac Brandon & Bros.....	3,700
Gabriel Perigault.....	2,600
Smithers, Nordenholt & Co.....	2,700
W. Loaliza & Co.....	2,000
Piza, Nephews & Co.....	1,000
Kunhardt & Co.....	1,300
Jimenez & Escobar.....	700
Frederick Probst & Co.....	500
APR. 20.—By the <i>Proteus</i> —New Orleans:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	3,500
APR. 22.—By the <i>Matanzas</i> —Mexico:	
George A. Alden & Co.....	30,000

## AFRICANS.

MAR. 25.—By the <i>Georgie</i> —Liverpool:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	37,000
MAR. 25.—By the <i>Baltic</i> —Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.....	41,000
Poel & Arnold.....	37,000
A. T. Morse & Co.....	6,000
A. W. Brunn.....	4,500
Wallace L. Gough.....	2,000
MAR. 27.—By the <i>Etruria</i> —Liverpool:	
General Rubber Co.....	33,000
George A. Alden & Co.....	35,000
MAR. 27.—By the <i>Pretoria</i> —Hamburg:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	22,000
George A. Alden & Co.....	17,000
Poel & Arnold.....	4,500
Rubber Trading Co.....	8,000
MAR. 28.—By the <i>Kroonland</i> —Antwerp:	
George A. Alden & Co.....	23,000
Poel & Arnold.....	23,000

## AFRICANS—Continued.

MAR. 29.—By the <i>Ryndam</i> —Rotterdam:	
Winter & Smillie.....	15,000
MAR. 30.—By the <i>Bovic</i> —Liverpool:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	30,000
George A. Alden & Co.....	67,000
Rubber Trading Co.....	5,000
Poel & Arnold.....	12,000
Wallace L. Gough.....	8,500
MAR. 31.—By the <i>Teutonic</i> —Liverpool:	
Poel & Arnold.....	45,000
A. T. Morse & Co.....	27,000
Wallace L. Gough.....	11,000
Henry A. Gould Co.....	2,000
MAR. 31.—By the <i>Graf Waldersee</i> —Hamburg:	
Poel & Arnold.....	20,000
A. T. Morse & Co.....	30,000
Robinson & Tallman.....	11,000
Rubber Trading Co.....	5,000
George A. Alden & Co.....	74,500
APR. 1.—By the <i>Campania</i> —Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.....	15,000
APR. 1.—By the <i>La Lorraine</i> —Havre:	
General Rubber Co.....	22,000
A. T. Morse & Co.....	5,000
APR. 3.—By the <i>Celtic</i> —Liverpool:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	33,000
George A. Alden & Co.....	22,000
Poel & Arnold.....	11,000
Rubber Trading Co.....	5,000
APR. 4.—By the <i>Rotterdam</i> —Rotterdam:	
Poel & Arnold.....	11,000
APR. 4.—By the <i>Bluecher</i> —Hamburg:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	53,000
Joseph Cantor.....	7,000
George A. Alden & Co.....	4,500
APR. 5.—By the <i>Kurfurst</i> —Bremen:	
General Rubber Co.....	69,000
Poel & Arnold.....	11,000
APR. 6.—By the <i>Oceanic</i> —Liverpool:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	65,000
Poel & Arnold.....	15,000
APR. 10.—By the <i>Caronia</i> —Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.....	75,000
A. T. Morse & Co.....	15,000
APR. 10.—By the <i>La Touraine</i> —Havre:	
General Rubber Co.....	34,000
APR. 10.—By the <i>Minneapolis</i> —London:	
George A. Alden & Co.....	33,000
APR. 11.—By the <i>Finland</i> —Antwerp:	
Robinson & Tallman.....	45,000
Poel & Arnold.....	5,000
Joseph Cantor.....	9,000
For Yokohama.....	4,500
APR. 13.—By the <i>Majestic</i> —Liverpool:	
Poel & Arnold.....	89,000
A. T. Morse & Co.....	5,000
APR. 13.—By the <i>Rhein</i> —Bremen:	
General Rubber Co.....	67,000
APR. 14.—By the <i>Allemania</i> —Hamburg:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	56,000
Poel & Arnold.....	11,000
George A. Alden & Co.....	11,000
APR. 15.—By the <i>Vicenzo</i> —Lisbon:	
George A. Alden & Co.....	55,000
Poel & Arnold.....	48,000
APR. 15.—By the <i>La Savoie</i> —Havre:	
A. T. Morse & Co.....	45,000
George A. Alden & Co.....	15,000
APR. 17.—By the <i>St. Louis</i> —London:	
Poel & Arnold.....	11,000
APR. 17.—By the <i>Cedric</i> —Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.....	80,000
A. T. Morse & Co.....	45,000
Poel & Arnold.....	58,000
Wallace L. Gough.....	8,000
APR. 18.—By the <i>Vaderland</i> —Antwerp:	
Winter & Smillie.....	40,000
A. T. Morse & Co.....	22,500
Rubber Trading Co.....	25,000
Poel & Arnold.....	27,000
APR. 18.—By the <i>Noordam</i> —Rotterdam:	
Poel & Arnold.....	35,000
APR. 31.—By the <i>Pennsylvania</i> —Hamburg:	
George A. Alden & Co.....	56,000

AFRICANS.—Continued.		
A. T. Morse & Co.	44,000	
Earle Brothers	5,500	
Rubber Trading Co.	5,500	111,000

APR. 21.—By the *Baltic*=Liverpool:  
A. T. Morse & Co. 36,000

## EAST INDIAN.

MAR. 27.—By the *Pretoria*=Hamburg:  
A. T. Morse & Co. 21,500

MAR. 31.—By the *Craydon*=Singapore:

Poel & Arnold	47,000	
Winter & Smillie	35,000	
George A. Alden & Co.	25,000	
Rubber Trading Co.	15,000	
Wallace L. Gough	15,000	137,000

APR. 7.—By the *Ghazee*=Singapore:

Robinson & Tallman	11,500	
Pierre T. Betts	17,500	29,000

APR. 10.—By the *Anatanga*=Calcutta:

George A. Alden & Co.	10,000	
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APR. 17.—By the *St. Louis*=London:

Poel & Arnold	4,500	
Wallace L. Gough	3,000	7,500

APR. 17.—By the *Seneca*=Singapore:

Winter & Smillie	35,000	
George A. Alden & Co.	11,500	
Robert Brans & Co.	17,500	
D. A. Shaw & Co.	11,500	
Pierre T. Betts	5,000	80,500

APR. 21.—By the *Armenian*=Liverpool:

Poel & Arnold	4,500	
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## GUTTA-JELUTONG.

MAR. 31.—By the *Craydon*=Singapore:

Poel & Arnold	145,000	
Robert Brans & Co.	100,000	
Pierre T. Betts	110,000	
Heabler & Co.	100,000	
J. W. Phyer & Co.	70,000	545,000

APR. 7.—By the *Ghazee*=Singapore:

Heabler & Co.	380,000	
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EAST INDIAN.—Continued.		
Pierre T. Betts	350,000	
Poel & Arnold	150,000	
George A. Alden & Co.	200,000	1,080,000

APR. 17.—By the *Seneca*=Singapore:

Robert Brans & Co.	115,000	
Wallace L. Gough	130,000	
Heabler & Co.	90,000	
Pierre T. Betts	45,000	420,000

## GUTTA-PERCHA AND BALATA.

MAR. 31.—By the *Craydon*=Singapore:

Poel & Arnold	16,000	
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MAR. 31.—By the *Graf Waldersee*=Hamburg:

Amerman & Patterson	13,500	
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APR. 7.—By the *Ghazee*=Singapore:

Amerman & Patterson	6,500	
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## BALATA.

MAR. 30.—By the *Catania*=Barbadoes:

Middleton & Co.	5,000	
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APR. 10.—By the *Menzanar*=Ciudad Bolivar:

Thebaud Brothers	158,000	
Frame & Co.	2,000	
Frederick Grant	2,000	162,000

APR. 17.—By the *St. Louis*=London:

Wallace L. Gough	7,500	
Earle Brothers	5,000	12,500

## CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS.

## PORT OF NEW YORK—MARCH.

Imports:	POUNDS.	VALUE.
India-rubber	8,715,117	\$6,941,369
Gutta-percha	20,164	10,539
Gutta-jelutong (Pontianak)	1,310,354	45,082
Total	10,045,635	\$6,996,990
Exports:	POUNDS.	VALUE.
India-rubber	31,602	\$ 17,604
Reclaimed rubber	190,268	21,545
Rubber Scrap Imported	1,277,785	\$83,551

## BOSTON ARRIVALS.

	POUNDS.
MAR. 1.—By the <i>Sachem</i> =Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.—African	15,424
MAR. 4.—By the <i>Sylvania</i> =Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.—African	44,829
MAR. 4.—By the <i>Sagamore</i> =Liverpool:	
Poel & Arnold—Pará Course	10,691
MAR. 8.—By the <i>Sagamore</i> =Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.—Fine Pará	10,698
George A. Alden & Co.—African	3,305 14,003
MAR. 9.—By the <i>Wintfredian</i> =Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.—African	15,262
MAR. 13.—By the <i>Columbian</i> =London:	
George A. Alden & Co.—East Indian	11,759
MAR. 16.—By the <i>Etonian</i> =Antwerp:	
Winter & Smillie	3,391
MAR. 20.—By the <i>Bohemian</i> =Liverpool:	
Poel & Arnold—African	882
MAR. 20.—By the <i>Bohemian</i> =Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.—African	44,725
MAR. 20.—By the <i>Bohemian</i> =Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.—Fine Pará	11,101
MAR. 24.—By the <i>Canadian</i> =Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.—African	9,498
MAR. 25.—By the <i>Michigan</i> =Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.—African	5,861
MAR. 28.—By the <i>Cymric</i> =Liverpool:	
Poel & Arnold—African	18,820
MAR. 27.—By the <i>Manchester City</i> =Hamburg:	
George A. Alden & Co.—African	51,460
MAR. 28.—By the <i>Lancastrian</i> =London:	
George A. Alden & Co.—African	7,600
George A. Alden & Co.—East Indian	7,100 14,100
Total	271,816
[Value, \$198,955.]	

## OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF CRUDE INDIA-RUBBER (IN POUNDS).

UNITED STATES.				GREAT BRITAIN.			
MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.	MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.
February, 1905	9,940,958	136,562	9,804,396	February, 1905	4,926,320	3,496,424	1,429,896
January	7,418,006	214,294	7,203,712	January	5,160,176	3,107,552	2,052,624
Two months, 1905	17,358,964	350,856	17,008,108	Two months, 1905	10,086,496	6,603,976	3,482,520
Two months, 1904	14,141,887	473,346	13,668,541	Two months, 1904	10,066,112	6,837,494	3,228,618
Two months, 1903	10,727,780	511,395	10,216,385	Two months, 1903	9,644,096	6,760,544	2,883,552

GERMANY.				ITALY.			
MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.	MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.
February, 1905	3,803,360	1,355,860	2,447,500	February, 1905	141,720	34,760	106,960
January	3,427,820	1,242,120	2,185,700	January	158,800	27,060	131,740
Two months, 1905	7,231,180	2,597,980	4,633,200	Two months, 1905	300,530	61,820	238,700
Two months, 1904	6,144,820	2,033,680	4,111,140	Two months, 1904	218,020	3,960	214,060
Two months, 1903	5,566,220	2,151,820	3,414,400	Two months, 1903	.....	.....	.....

FRANCE.*				AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.	MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.
February, 1905	2,332,440	1,415,480	916,960	February, 1905	301,620	...	301,620
January	2,220,020	531,300	1,688,720	January	231,660	660	231,000
Two months, 1905	4,552,460	1,946,780	2,605,680	Two months, 1905	533,280	660	532,620
Two months, 1904	3,561,800	2,288,220	1,273,580	Two months, 1904	535,480	3,080	532,400
Two months, 1903	2,399,540	1,567,280	832,260	Two months, 1903	477,180	440	476,740

BELGIUM.†			
MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.
February, 1905	1,764,230	1,335,380	428,850
January	1,346,376	560,859	785,517
Two months, 1905	3,110,606	1,896,239	1,214,367
Two months, 1904	2,626,228	2,209,972	416,256
Two months, 1903	2,137,722	1,800,542	337,180

NOTE.—German statistics include Gutta-percha, Balata, old rubber, and substitutes. French, Austrian, and Italian figures include Gutta-percha. The exports from the United States embrace the supplies for Canadian consumption.

\* General Commerce.

† Special Commerce.

